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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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1,50,000 Workers Stay Away From Mills

SOCIALISTS CLAIM STRIKE A SUCCESS

DECISION TO CONTINUE PROTEST INDEFINITELY

BOMBAY, Monday.

A LAKH AND FIFTY THOUSAND "bonus clamouring" workers who had heeded the Socialist Mill Mazdoor Sabha's advice to resort to an indefinite protest strike stayed away from Bombay's textile mills today.

Nearly sixty five per cent of the city's 2,25,000 strong textile worker-force stayed away from their leash through all the three shifts in what the Socialists claimed as an "overwhelming successful strike."

To the Socialists, whose strike call was bitterly opposed by the rival textile union the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, the day's result was a "pleasant surprise."

A mass workers' meeting, called under the banner of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha decided late tonight to continue the strike "undaunted and peacefully" even as a few miles away at Kamgar Maidan the Communist-led workers agreed to return to duty on Wednesday morning.

The Communist Girni Kamgar Union, which had joined the Socialist Party's anti-Millowners move had decided only on a token one-day protest strike, at the end of which this evening, it accused the Socialists of creating a rift in the workers ranks.

SOCIALIST TERMS

Socialist Party General Secretary Mr. Asoka Mehta, who spurned the offer of "the hand of friendship" from the Communists, told the meeting today that there could be only one method of ending the strike: the method of inviting the officials of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha for negotiations. "We are prepared to return to work tomorrow and work wholeheartedly on Independent Day provided our real representative character is recognised and we are invited for negotiations," he said.

Although it was a major strike, and had generated considerable heat, both in the rank and file of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay witnessed no serious breach of peace today, a factor which was attributed to the "non-intervention of the Police" by Mr. Asoka Mehta.

OFFICIAL VERSION

Late on Monday night, the Government of Bombay said officially that "of the 49 textile mills in the city, which start their second shift in the evening, 14 mills were working in full, 19 were working with half the complement of the normal number of workers, while 16 were closed. Three incidents of intimidation of workers were reported. Nine persons were arrested for this. Three incidents of assaults on workers were also reported. Three incidents of stone-throwing were reported as a result of which some workers were injured. Some workers of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh were also reported to be assaulted. These were all minor incidents and on the whole the situation in the city was quite peaceful".

The Mill Mazdoor Sabha apprised

(Continued on page 2)

City Workers' Demonstration

A large procession of workers started from DeLisle Road yesterday afternoon passed through Jacob Circle, Byculla Bridge, Chinchpokli, Parel, Elphinstone Bridge and ended at Shivaji Park where a mammoth rally was held. The picture shows a section of the procession.

Vande Mataram

NEW DELHI, Aug 14 (PTI): The All India Radio will commence its programmes tomorrow morning by singing "Vande Mataram", for the first time in the new standardised melody evolved by it and approved by the Government of India, it is officially learnt.

The melody can be heard from all stations.

WORLD MUST ADOPT GANDHIAN WAY

Rajen Babu's Message

NEW DELHI, August 14. (PTI).

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said here today that the world would have to adopt the part of non-violence shown by Mahatma Gandhi to avoid the catastrophe of another global conflagration.

"Let us hope and pray that the ideals which inspired the great Asoka and inspired us in our struggle of non-violence will permeate those in whose hands lies the destiny ofthe world today".

The President was replying to a welcome adddress presented by the Indian National Consolidation and Peace Organisation.

U. S. Division Wipes Out Red Unit

800 MEN INVOLVED IN FATAL STAND

WITH MACARTHUR'S H. Q. FOR KOREA, Aug. 14, (PTI-Reuter). THE AMERICAN Twentyfourth Division slogging through mud and rain today, smashed the face of the North Korean Chongnyang bridgehead for a depth of more than a mile.

About 40 miles north, the American First Cavalry Division wiped out a force of 800 Communists who this morning breached the Naktong river, with tanks brought over an underwater rock-and-sand-bag causeway.

On the southern coast, American forces were bogged down in seas of mud and under harassing fire by Communist troops who have broken out of pockets well to the rear of American positions along the Nam river, a few miles east of Chinju.

An American Eighth Army communique late tonight said there were 12,000 Communists in the Chongnyang bridgehead north of Masan—a major threat to supply roads running north and west out of the main American supply harbour of Pusan on the south-west tip of the peninsula.

The Twentyfourth Division's counter-assault against the bridhead made "some progress" over the whole arc of the bridgehead front in a battle that began at dawn, the communique said.

RIVER BATTLE

Patrols of the first American Cavalry Division, reporting 800 Communists wiped out in an attempt to re-establish a bridgehead north of Taegu, reported from the Naktong river's banks "No Communists remain."

PTI-Reuter correspondent Lionel Hudson, who watched the river battle, said he saw many dead North Koreans floating in midstream and live groups huddled on the far bank under artillery and air strafing attacks.

A few miles to the North, South Korean troops announced they had repulsed a Communist drive on Waegwan—aimed at Taegu—and trapped a North Korean battalion.

The repulsed North Korean thrust was believed to be a "feeler" for an imminent assault on the Taegu sector by 60,000 Communists still on the west bank of the Naktong, but there was no indication that the main attack had started.

Opposing this srength of about six

(Continued on Page 2)

Austerity, Keynote Of Independence Day

COMMON MAN'S FAITH IN FUTURE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

TODAY, INDEPENDENCE DAY, which during the last three years was observed with scenes of revelry and public jubilation, with most public and commercial buildings illumined electrically, with bright hued multi-coloured bulbs, will be marked for its note of austerity, though the solemnity of this epochal day in India's history will be observed in its fullest sense.

The official and unofficial programmes arranged to celebrate Independence Day in Greater Bombay could not be described as strictly formal in spite of their being chalked out in an atmosphere of great restraint and subdued enthusiasm due to the severe austerity prevailing in most parts of the country, including the State of Bombay.

The purpose of the official programme and the unofficial repertoire seems to be more to recall the dignity and solemnity of the occasion and its historical significance and sentimental values—a reminiscing into the great struggle for freedom from foreign domination, launched a quarter of a century ago by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and carried to a successful conclusion three years ago, this day, when the Era of Independence was heralded to the fanfare and panoply of numerous functions held all over the country.

HOPE

The taint of bitterness and acrimonious feelings that clouded the past has gone forever, to be replaced by a proud and full consciousness of his Free Stature in the humblest Indian. So, sugar or no sugar, food or no food, and the daily sky-rocketing of prices of life's bare necessaries, pinching the purse more and more—all these factors have not dimmed the hope of the Common Man, that despite all that he has to face today, tomorrow Free India will bring him THAT which Gandhiji strived for, the complete realization of the term Freedom—freedom from want and its commitants.

The Day is a public holiday, and all Government offices, commercial houses and the Posts and Telegraphs Departments will remain closed.

Churches, Temples and other places of congregational worship are holding special services to commemorate the auspicious occasion. As Independence Day falls in the tree-planting season and the Vana Mahotsava initiated by Government has not yet concluded, the flora of the State is expected to be further enriched by the planting of hundreds of more saplings.

GIFTS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

In many city schools, however, austerity or no austerity, managements that have the human touch, have asked the children in their charge to come to school in spite of the holiday, not only to do honour to the National Flag, but to receive little gifts of fresh and dried fruits, succulent substitutes for the traditional packets of sweets which the children will miss much and which cannot be distributed because of the acute shortage of sugar throughout the country.

There will be several official functions

The Day will be ushered in with a Zenda Vandan ceremony at 8-30 a.m., when the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, will unfurl the National Tricolour. The function will be attended by the elite of Bombay. This will be followed by the second official function of the day—an impressive Police Parade, which will be held at 9-30 a.m. at Shivaji Park, Bombay, and at which the Home and Revenue Minister of Bombay, Mr Morarji Desai, will take the salute.

The Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, will be "At Home" at the Town Hall to the Consular Corps and a distinguished gathering.

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil will be "At Home" to prominent citizens of Bombay in the Corporation Hall at 7 p.m.

Among the important functions arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are a flag salutation ceremony at 8 a.m., at Chowpatty, and another at 8-45 a.m. at Shivaji Park.

The Socialists will hold a mass meetings at Shivaji Park at 6-30 in the evening to celebrate Independenee Day.

(See page 3 for detailed programme)

Mr. Padbidri Passes Away

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. R. S. Padbidri formerly Assistant Editor of the "Chronicle" shortly before midnight on Monday.

Mr. Padbidri was 66 years old and retired from "the Bombay Chronicle" in August last year.

Mr. Padbidri took his M. A. degree from the Bombay University and began his life as a teacher. Later he joined the Congress movement and was arrested in 1920 while he was the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. He was for a long time the principal of the National High School and was later the professor of the National College. He joined the editorial staff of "The Chronicle" subsequently.

Admirers of Mr. Padbidri presented him with an address in October last year appreciating his services and also gave him a purse of Rs 10,000 which Mr. Padbidri said he would utilize to the public cause. The Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Kaka Kalelkar were among those present on that occasion. And paid tributes to Mr. Padbidri whose activities also extended in the fields of co-operation and social work besides political work.

The funeral will leave his residence Block A, Saraswat Co-operative Building at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday.

KARASBURG (South West Africa), Aug. 14. (PTI-Reuter): General Smuts, in his first major political pronouncement since his recent illness, today declared that South Africa should continue to send reports to the United Nations on the mandated territory of South-West Africa.

Independence Day Supplement

An eight page Independence Day Supplement is being issued free today with the Bombay Chronicle.

Indonesia Becomes Single State

16-UNIT FEDERATION REPLACED

DJAKARTA, Aug. 14 (PTI): Indonesia will proclaim herself a single "one for all" State tomorrow, replacing the 16-unit federation in existence when the Dutch transferred power last year, cables N. Rajamani, PTI-Correspondent.

This was officially announced here today after the Indonesian House of Representatives, by 90 votes to 18, had approved the provisional Unitarian Constitution.

Thus Indonesia will set the seal on her achievement of freedom on the same day of the year as that on which India, two years ago, gained her independence.

Plans had been made earlier for a "single State" declaration on August 17th.

The new State will consist of 10 provinces. The formation of a parliamentary Government, envisaged under the new Constitution, is likely to be delayed for a week or two.

U. N. COUNCIL MEETS

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 14 (PTI-Reuter)—The Security Council met again today under the presidency of M. Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate, with several speakers ready to challenge the charges made by the President at the last session.

Owing to the Council's rules, the meeting began with a long French translation of M. Malik's speech held over from last week.

U. S. BOMBER CRASHES: ONE HURT

TUCSON, (Arizona), August 14. (PTI-Reuter): The superfortress (B-50) which made the first non-stop flight round the world was badly damaged in crash landing in the Arizona desert yesterday. Only one man of the eleven man crew was injured. Eleven,' made its world flight in 1949. It crashed in the desert about 2 miles south-east of Davis Monthan field while on a routine test flight. The plane Commander said the power failed as the aircraft approached the field for a landing.

Sabotage On British Aircraft Carrier?

LONDON, Aug. 14 (PTI-Reuter): Portsmouth naval authorities were today probing the possibility of sabotage on board the British aircraft carrier "Theseus"—due to leave for Korea on Friday. Damage was discovered in the electrical leads of the 18,000 ton ship's byro-compass.

DEATH ROLL IN TRAIN DISASTER MOUNTS

Sabotage Suspected

NEW DELHI, August 14. (PTI-UPI).

REPLYING to short notice question on the Toofan Express accident, near Mogulsarai, Shri Gopalaswami Iyengar told Parliament today that preliminary reports indicated that the accident was due to sabotage.

Referring to the cause of the accident, the Minister said that a rail joint on the left hand side of the Down track was found tampered with and the fish-bolts and fish-plates removed. A Railway Police Protection patrol had passed the scene of the accidents only about an hour before the derailments. The fish-plates might have been removed during this half hour or it might be that the patrol did not notice their removal.

Giving the details of the derailments the Minister said: "First of all a goods train No 320 Down, which passed Karmnasa Station at seven minutes past midnight derailed at 22 minutes after midnight and the derailed wagons of the train fouled the Up line. The Toofan Express which passed Durgauti Station at 17 minutes after midnight collided with the derailed vehicles of the Down goods train at about 25 minutes after midnight."

DISTANCE SHORT

Immediately after the goods train had derailed, the driver realised that wreckage was blocking the Seven Up Express line. He saw the Seven Up approaching and ran forward showing a red light. Seeing the red light the Seven Up driver is stated to have applied the brakes but the distance was too short and hence the collision.

Mr. Iyengar said that his information was that 20 persons had died and 110 were injured.

One bogie, comprising third class women's compartment which was just behind the engine of the Express went 17 feet deep into the water. Replying to Mr. Ramnath Goenka, the Minister said that the maximum capacity of the three submerged bogies was about 250 but he did not know the actual number of the occupants.

One of the victims who has returned to Gaya said that there was no attempt of looting or robbing after the accident. According to another passenger who has returned to Calcutta the first two passenger bogies were packed to full capacity and the death roll was likely to far exceed the official figure.

Salvaging operations are going on The total number of deaths was reported this evening to be 23. Some more deaths from different hospitals have been reported.

Enquiry into the accident will start soon. Railway officials have rushed to the scene of the accident.

Madhya Bharat Cabinet Dissolution Demanded

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Aug. 14.

A mammoth joint meeting of students and citizens of Gwalior was held here this evening on the Victoria College Grounds. A resolution demanding the immediate dissolution of the Madhya Bharat cabinet on the issue of the recent police firings was unanimously passed.

The meeting also expressed full confidence in the Citizens' Action Committee which was formed by a meeting of prominent citizens of the town recently with Mr. Jagannath Prasad Milind in the chair.

Portugal Will Not Discuss The Future Of Goa

NEW DELHI, August 14. (PTI): The Portuguese Government have told the Government of India that they could not discuss the future of Gao as "it is an integral part of Portugal" although they desired to cooperate with the Government of India and to build up friendship between the two countries.

This was disclosed by Deputy Minister Mr. B. V. Keshkar in a written answer in Parliament today.

The Portuguese reply was to a communication of the Government of India conveyed to the Portuguese Government by the Indian Minister in Portugal last February.

The communication which contained the views of the Government of India on the subject said that foreign possessions in India must eventually become part of the Indian Union for historical, political and economic reasons, and that the Government of India would be glad to enter into negotiations with the Portuguese Government with a view to arriving at an amicable solution of the problem.

DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT

Mr. Keskar stated, "We have conveyed our deep dissappointment at the Portuguese Government's reply and have pointed out that we could not possibly accept this as a final disposition of the question nor could we in any way acquiese in the continuance of the present unsatisfactory position."

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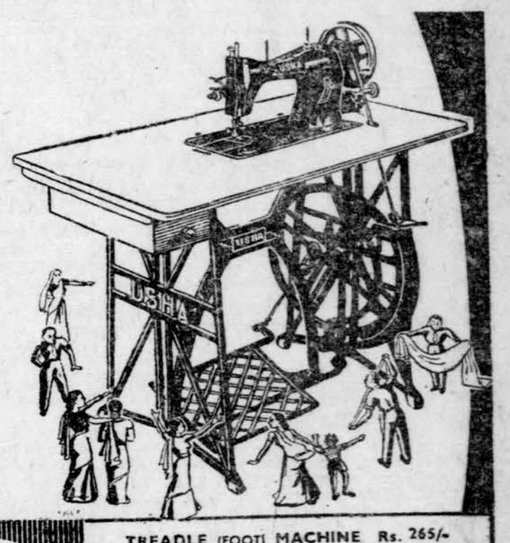

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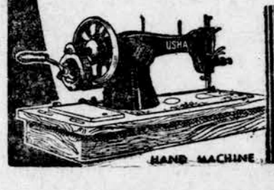

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AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA, 6TH LANE.

Under instructions from M/s. Jamsedji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for Bai Sakinabai, widow of Khan Saheb Ramzanally Jamalbhoy, the Transferee of the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Tyebji Quettawalla and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th June, 1947, M/s BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 18th September, 1950 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises:—

FIRSTLY—Newly assessed (formerly leasehold) land with buildings at Kamatipura, 6th Lane, about 975 sq. yds. Street Nos. 128-146.

SECONDLY—Quit and ground rent land with buildings at Kamatipura, 6th Lane, about 44 sq. yds.

THIRDLY—Quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at Kamatipura 6th Street, about 60-37 sq. yds.

FOURTHLY—Quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at 6th Kamatipura Street, about 63 sq. yds.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to M/s. Jamshedji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors, at Crescent Chambers, at Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

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About 30 Motor Buses of Well-known Makes such as Chevrolet, Bedford, etc., varying from Model 1940 to 1946 in good condition, Globe Hoist Cylinder, single post, free wheel type, 8000 lbs. capacity, Globe Hoist superstructures, two tecalemit type 218 Air compressor sets complete with 5 H.P. motor for 400/440 volts. Grease pump, one Oldsmobile Car 1934 Model, Time Recording Machines used and serviceable, motor parts, and one lot timber. The Buses etc., are open for inspection.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

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THREE FELLOWSHIPS tenable for one year only outside India of the annual value of Rs. 3,000/- each will be awarded—one in the Arts including English Literature, Indology, Philosophy, History, Economics, Political Science, Mathematics, Law, Teaching and Commerce—one in Science including Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Geology and one in Technology including Industrial Chemistry, Civil and Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Glass Technology, Ceramics, Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Agricultural Research. These are open to the students of the Benares Hindu University and the junior members of the staff, Tutors, Demonstrators or Assistant Professors in exceptional cases:—

(i) Members of the teaching staff shall have put in five years of service in the University if they are not graduates of the Benares Hindu University.

(ii) The Fellowship will be tenable for a year and may be renewed. No one will be awarded the Fellowship for more than two years.

(iii) Each Fellow shall devote himself exclusively to higher studies and research in his special subject and shall not hold any other appointment or service.

The last date for the receipt of application by the Registrar with attested copies of diplomas, certificates and testimonials and the subject proposed for research is 11th September, 1950. Please mention if admission has been obtained in some University abroad. The scholarship should be availed of within one year of the award.

J. P. MEHTA,
Registrar.

Benares,
The 9th August, 1950.

(8441)

NOTICE.

S. No. 987 of Cambay, which is suitable for the manufacture of salt is to be disposed of for salt manufacture. This land has been divided into four blocks, A, B. C and D, out of which only blocks B, C and D measuring 1491A.—0G. 1879A.—23G and 1879A.—23G. respectively are to be disposed of for the manufacture of salt on the new and impartible tenure and subject to the other usual conditions.

2 Sealed tenders SEPARATELY for each of the B, C and D blocks are invited so as to reach the undersigned by 6-0 p.m. of 15th September, 1950, specifying therein the occupancy price per acre which the intending purchaser is willing to pay. Non-agricultural assessment at the rate of 0-0-¼ (one fourth pie) per square yard per annum, revisable at the end of 30 years, will be charged in respect of the area purchased and non-agricultural use of the land will be permitted for salt manufacture and other connected purposes.

3. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a Treasury receipted chalan of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only) towards earnest money Cheques will not be accepted towards the earnest money.

4. Any tender received after the above prescribed time and date will be liable to be rejected.

5. Government of Bombay reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning reasons therefor.

6. Information, if any, in this connection can be had from the Office of the Collector of Kaira or the Mamlatdar of Cambay on any working day.

A. R. CHAHUAN,
Collector of Kaira.

Collector's Office,
Kaira, 12-8-1950.

(8442)

LEGAL NOTICES

BY THE DEPUTY CUSTODIAN OF EVACUEE PROPERTY, BOMBAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAFFAR KHAN AMIR KHAN, Bombay, have made an application for confirmation of tenancy or Sub-tenancy rights, in a House No. 34, 1st Floor of Building, situate at New Kazi Street, Null Bazar, Bombay.

The hearing will be on 23-8-1950, at 12 Noon.

Any person objecting to the creation of tenancy or Sub-tenancy may appear at that time before the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, at Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

RAMCHAND JIWATRAM,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate for the Applicant.

(8440)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS.

THE CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER invites tenders for printing and supply of Main Line Time Table in Hindi language with Devnagari Script.

Copies of tenders are obtainable from the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Church Gate, Bombay at Rs. 2/- per copy which amount is not refundable.

Tenders are returnable on 22nd August, 1950 at 11.00 a.m.

(8443)

CENTRAL P. W. D.

TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER Bombay Aviation Division No. 1, Bombay, invites tenders from approved contractors for the work of 'STRENGTHENING THE EAST/WEST RUNWAY AT BOMBAY AIRPORT, SANTACRUZ.' Estimated cost Rs 14,26,000/- Closing date 21-8-1950 at 3 P.M. Tender forms and other conditions of the contract are obtainable from the Executive Engineer's Office at Rs. 10/4/0 per copy which amount will not be refunded.

R. P. MHATRE.
Executive Engineer.

Bombay Aviation Division 1.
Commerce House, Ballard Estate
Bombay 1.

(8375)

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"Revitalise Congress Organisation"

NEHRU'S PLEA TO END FACTIONAL SQUABBLES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14, (PTI). THE PRIME MINISTER Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today appealed to Congressmen to end their "factional quarrels". "A strong organisation will not only help us defend and maintain our freedom but also solve the problems that confront us" he said.

Pandit Nehru was addressing about nine hundred panchayatdars of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee who were recently elected under the new Congress Constitution. He later gave them their panchayatdar certificates.

India would not go down whatever the world forces might be, said Pandit Nehru. "Our internal weakness alone may do us damage as shown by history."

Pandit Nehru, said: "There are great problems before us. One of them is that of the Congress organisation. We should be clear about what Congress is in today's circumstances and what it should be because there is confusion in the minds of many people.

ACTIVE WORKERS

Pandit Nehru continued: "We have become engrossed in factional quarrels. That is the illness. Appeals against Congress committees and sitting in Judgment over them have become the functions of the Congress today. If we spend our strength in this we will have nothing left to solve bigger problems."

Pandit Nehru said this process made a number of Congress workers inactive. He was not worried as to how many members the Congress had but the main question was how many active workers it had. "If the Congress is disintegrated the whole country becomes disingrated. A strong organisation will not only help us defend and maintain our freedom but also solve the problems that confront us."

He appealed to Congressmen to go to the countryswide meet the people and revitalise the Congress. People who were stagnant, he said, would be swept by the broomstick of history.

RED SENTENCED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

VELLORE, Aug. 14 (PTI): T. K. Karunakaran, a Communist detenu in the Central gaol here was today sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years on a charge of causing grievous hurt to the Inspector-General of Prisons on August 3 last.

The accused was also sentenced to further term of nine months' imprisonment for causing injuries to other jail officials.

Communist Den Raided

VIJAYAWADA, Aug 14 (UPI): According to information reaching here, the police carried out a successful raid of a haystack in Pagolu Village belonging to a Danagala B. Ackararao, an underground Communist, and seized 12 pairs of Khadi uniforms used by the Communist dalam operating in Divi Taluka of Krishna District, in raiding villages in the guise of the special armed police of the Malabar Special Police.

Besides, four bottles containing acid and Communist party flags were seized by the police.

Communal G. O Day In Madras

MADRAS August 14 (PTI): Madras City and certain other district centres today observed what was generally called 'the Communal G.O. Day' featured in processions and meetings, mostly by students.

In Madras City, about 5,000 people, including 1,000 students, went in procession through the main streets, shouting slogans and carrying placards saying 'we want the Communal G.O.'

Some placards also bore the slogan "Down with the Indian Constitution."

Moluccas Ready To Aid U. N. In Korea

THE HAGUE Aug. 14, (PTI-Reuter): The "Republic of South Moluccas' the only part of the Indonesia resisting inclusion in the Indonesian Unitary State, announced today that it was prepared to supply 20,000 men for the United Nations forces in Korea if the United States could arm them.

In a cable to its representative here the "Republic" also offered to make airfields and harbours available for "the democratic defence line."

Dutch Destroyer To Be Withdrawn

DJAKARTA, Aug. 14 (PTI): The Dutch told the Indonesian Government today they would shortly withdraw the destroyer "Hortenaer" from Macassar, it was learned authoritatively here today.

NAGPUR DEMONSTRATION: About 200 tonga wallas, parking their tongas inside Nagpur City Municipal compound Monday, staged a demonstration in protest against non-compliance of their demands. Police aid had to be brought before the trespassing tongawallas could be persuaded to disperse peacefully.

PAKISTAN THANKS

NEW DELHI, August 14.

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan has sent the following message of thanks to the Prime Minister of India:

"Please accept and convey to the Government at the people of India the thanks of the Government and the people of Pakistan for the kind message of greetings on the occasion of our national day. Sharing your sentiments we greatly hope and warmly desire the strengthening of relations between our two countries by sincere co-operation understanding and goodwill".

Goods-Lifters Caught

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14 (PTI): Two young Anglo-Indians seemingly educated and well-dressed, were arrested by the police from a jungle five miles from here yesterday. The arrests, it is learnt, were made in connection with certain recent cases of thefts on running goods train and removal of railway parcel.

TEXTILE STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

the position thus: of the 49 mills, 35 remained totally closed, 11 partially closed and three working in full. According to the Sabha, out of the total of 2,20,000 workers, 1,80,000 struck. This included the third midnight shift workers too.

The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh's figures nearly tallied with the official figures, but for the fact that it said that 18 mills were working in full. It had a number of allegations of intimidation and assault to make both against the Socialist Party and the Communists.

PLACID START

The strike started placidly, but as day advanced, more workers were on the side of the strikers. Although 60,000 workers had accepted the bonus tickets issued inside the mills by the Millowners' Association, against which they were paid an amount equivalent to the first instalment of their bonus, the second shift definitely indicated that there were less men to plump for the tickets.

At noon, the position officially was that the srike had been "fifty per cent successful."

Twelve mills were working in full, 29 with depleted staff and ten closed. Among the mills completely closed were the Kohinoor, United India Mills 3 and 4, Victoria, Elphinstone, Western India, Bombay Dyeing and Edward.

A few incidents of stone-throwing were reported in the forenoon. But armed guards had the situation well in hand.

A "regulated" procession of about ten thousand workers elatedly paraded the mill area in a procession to converge in the Socialist meeting at Shivaji Park.

The speeches at the public meeting were a series of blistering indictments against the Congress, the Millowners, the Government of Bombay and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh.

Most of the speakers, who were drawn from the workers, were vehement about, and incessantly harped upon, an alleged act of stabbing indulged in by a worker said to be of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, who, it was said, was actively helped by a gang of mischievous elements. A couple of strikers were said to have been injured. There was no conformation from official sources for this allegation.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, had plenty of advice and encouragement to offer to the workers in his speech. The strike could not be won, he said, unless the workers remained peaceful, determined and courageous. "He who raises his arm to injure his opponent violently will only discredit the cause", Mr. Mehta said.

After emphasising that the agreement arrived at between the Millowners' Association and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh was "now a mere scrap of paper", Mr. Mehta left it to the workers to decide whether or not they wanted to continue the strike.

All workers presented voted by a show of hands in favour of continued strike as Mr. Mehta invited the attention of the reporters "to believe what they saw, rather than what they heard."

At the other meeting of the day, the Communist-led workers were told by Mr. B. S. Amberkar of the Girni Kamgar Union that the Socialist Party was splitting up the workers' ranks by disagreeing to the formation of a United Labour Front.

The workers today were not in a "mood to continue and maintain an indefinite strike" and hence the G.K.U. and the Workers' and Peasants Party had called for only a day's token strike, he said.

He assured the Socialist Party, however, that were the latter to continue the strike, the Communists would not create any obstructions in their path.

The Strike Committee of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha meets tomorrow morning to decide what steps to take to "preserve this initial success."

Propaganda on the part of both the textile unions, it was believed, would continue tomorrow too, though the day is a public holiday.

Both union spokesmen hastened to assure that no worker was likely to attempt any mischief and thus mar the solemnity of the Independence Day.

CHECKING RISE IN FOOD PRICES

MADRAS, Aug. 14 (PTI): The problem of checking the spiralling prices, particularly of essential commodities will be considered at the joint conference of the Chief Ministers and Food Ministers of the State Governments convened by the Government of India at Delhi on August 19 and 20 it is officially learnt here today.

Any legislation contemplated in this connection by the Central Government will be finalised in the light of the suggestions made at the conference.

The conference will also consider the reports submitted to Government of India by the Foodgrains Policy Committee and Procurement Committee.

The question of removing rationing in villages and confining it to urban areas is also expected to be raised by the representatives of Madras, Mysore, and Travancore-Cochin.

Mr. P S Kumaraswamy Rajan, the Chief Minister and Mr. J L P Roche Victoria the Food Minister will attend the conference on behalf of Madras.

Six Seats Allotted To Vindhya Pradesh

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (PTI): Six seats are proposed to be allotted to Vindhya Pradesh and two each to Kutch, Ajmer, Bhopal and Tripura in the House of the People, under the Representation of the People's Act 1950, the Election Commission announced here today.

For the purpose of delimitation of constituencies, Vindhya Pradesh has been divided into six units and the others into two units each.

U. S. Division Wipes Out Red Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

divisions would be one American and one South Korean division.

UNDER-WATER BRIDGE

Latest position of the Korean battle front:

CENTRE: The Communists were still moving reinforcements across the Naktong river, the American defence line, and were thought to have a second under-water bridge across the river north of Waegwan, in addition to their first in the same area. But the American 24th Division had cracked the face of the main Chongyang bridgehead to a depth of a mile, while the First Cavalry Division wiped out a force which had crossed the river.

SOUTH: East of Chinju American troops consolidated while their rearguard cleaned up pockets of Communists bypassed in the advance. Mud brought fighting nearly to a standstill.

EAST: Americans still held the now useless airfield six miles south-east of Communist-held Pohang. Fighting is in progress in the area but no change in the line.

New Minister

Shri S. N. Buragohain, M. P., (45) who was a Congress Minister under the all-party Government set up in Assam in 1945 and became a member of Parliament last January, has been appointed Deputy Minister in the Government of India.

ARSENAL FOUND IN VILLAGE

3 Muslims Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14.

A small arsenal comprising rifles, cartridges and ammunition has been discovered in a village in Kapadvanj Taluka (Kaira District) by the police, after an elaborate search, it is learnt here. Three Muslims have been arrested in this connection.

Stop Press

BAN ON MEETING

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 14 (PTI):—French India authorities have prohibited processions and political speeches here tomorrow in connection with the Indian Independence Day celebrations, it is learnt.

Over the Government House at Pondicherry today, Indian Union and Pakistan flags are flying along with the French flag.

FRESH STOCKS

OF

BENCARDS

LINCTUS ANTI-ASTHMATIC

HAVE ARRIVED

CAMA NORTON & CO.,

23, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

TEXTILES—SPECIAL TENDER No. 13

Tenders are invited in prescribed forms for the purchase and removal of the following Surplus Textiles Stores.

Tender forms containing particulars of stores, location, instructions to tenderers, conditions of sale, instructions to deposit earnest money and permits to view the stores ex-site etc., can be had from the Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi and the Regional Commissioners (Disposals), Calcutta, Kanpur, Bombay and Madras at Rs. 5/- per set in cash or by Money order.

All tenders must be accompanied by an earnest money deposit receipt as per instructions contained in Tender form and should be addressed to Director General of Disposals, Textile and Leather Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and should reach him before 4 p.m. on 11th September, 1950.

Quantities given below are approximate: details are available from Tender forms.

AT H. & S. FACTORY KANPUR

Duck Tan Twill Khaki 36"	26,168.41	yards
Duck Tan Twill Khaki 27"	31,117.09	yards
Tordage Cotton Cable-laid 1 3/4"	60,03,434.27	rft.

AT C.O.D. PANAGARH

Duck Tan Twill Khaki 36"	9,044	yards

AT C.O.D. KANPUR

Duck Tan Twill Khaki 36"	2,710	yards
Tordage Sisal H/L 3"	3,82,361	fms

AT O. D., PANAGARH

Bucket Serge un-lined (Sizes 1 to 5)	15,660	Nos

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
NEW DELHI

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

Chharas Stone Police

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13

Four women and some members of the Chhara community were arrested when, it is alleged, they tried to belabour a police party in Chhara Colony, near Ahmedabad. The police party, it is stated, raided the colony on receiving information that illicit liquor was being manufactured there by the Chharas. The police seized four mud pots (stills) but while the party was returning, about 150 Chharas threw stones indiscriminately, with a view to destroying all evidence about the manufacture of illicit liquor. Police reinforcements were rushed to the scene and no untoward incident occurred after that.

R

SALE OF PENICILLIN

IN VIEW of sufficient stocks of Penicillin being available, it has been decided to remove the restrictions on the quantity of Penicillin to be supplied on the prescriptions and signed orders of Registered Medical Practitioners with immediate effect, which will enable the patients and Registered Medical Practitioners to get their full requirements at a time.

This concession however, does not apply to the supplies of Procaine Penicillin Aqueous, and Penicillin in Oil, the supplies of which will be available as hitherto in a restricted quantity.

OPENS TOMORROW

METRO

M-G-M's TECHNICOLOR HIT!

RONALD COLMAN

KISMET

MARLENE DIETRICH

JAMES CRAIG

EDW. ARNOLD

AN M-G-M PICTURE

LAST 3 SHOWS Today

"Nancy Goes To Rio"

This Morning at 10

TOM & JERRY CARTOON

Show—At Reduced Rates

NOVELTY & SIMPLICITY

ARE THE CHIEF ATTRACTIONS OF THIS MASTER-PIECE

MOHAN'S COSTUME PICTURE

RAJMUKUT

Studded with

NIMMI, VEENA, JAIRAJ, RAMSING, & BABY TABSSUM

TOMORROW FOUR SHOWS

SWASTIK, BROADWAY

JAI HIND

PARADISE, PRABHAT (Thana)

A MUST-SEE Picture

Housing Plans Under Fire

"GOVERNMENT LACKS INTEREST"

BOMBAY, Monday.

The "lack of interest" on the part of the Government and the Municipal Corporation with regard to the food and housing situations in the city of Bombay, came in for drastic criticism at the hands of the Socialist Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation today.

The debate started on the housing programme of the Government and after its conclusion, the Corporation took up the other resolution pertaining to food, by converting the ordinary meeting into a special meeting.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, presided.

Mr. Mohemedali Allabux moved a resolution on behalf of the Works Committee that the third report of the Sub-Committee of the Whole of the Works Committee, regarding the Bombay Provincial Housing Board's programme be approved and adopted.

Mr. Dinker Desai moved an amendment that Government be informed in terms of the Minutes of Dissent appended to the Works Committee Report, containing these suggestions:—

Government's target should be three lakh tenements to be built in five years: they should consider the manufacture of bricks by modern machinery and dredging the sea for sand: they should produce building materials and employers of labour should be compelled to finance the construction of workers' tenements; co-operative housing societies should be given loans at two and half per cent interest.

Speaking with great vehemence Mr. Dinker Desai said that the labour of the Works Committee for over two years to suggest to governments different methods in which the housing shortage could be redressed, had not produced "even a mouse." The Congress Party in the Corporation was even more "reactionary" than the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Homi Talyarkhan defended the resolution.

The resolution was carried and the amendment lost.

RISING PRICES

When the resolution last moved by Mr. Asoka Mehta regarding the food prices in Bombay came up for further discussion, Dr. V. B. Gandhi, said that Government could influence the prevailing prices only to some extent, but not fully. The situation which arose out of the present economic condition of India and the world, was not altogether under Government's control. It was impossible to expect prices to go back to the pre-war level.

Mr. Dinker Desai said the real reason for the high prices was that the Government of India, favoured "capitalists, profiters and blackmarketeers."

The debate had not concluded when the House rose, a half-hour early as it was "Shravan Monday," and some members wanted to go soon.

Prohibition : Many Surprise Raids

BOMBAY, Monday.

In a series of surprise raids carried out by the Railway Police at the local railway stations as well as inside the compartments of trains, six persons were arrested for allegedly carrying illicit liquor.

Ramkrishan Ramkishore was arrested by the Dadar Railway Police for alleged possession of one bottle of illicit liquor on Saturday.

Babu Ganoo was arrested by the Dadar Railway Police for alleged possession of one bottle of illicit liquor on Saturday.

The Bandra Police arrested on Sunday Rama Shimma while travelling between Santa Cruz and Vile Parle. He was carrying two milk vessels containing three gallons of illicit liquor, it was stated.

Jamna Kallu was arrested by the Bandra Police at Andheri Railway Station. He was said to have been in possession of two cycle tubes and four bottles containing illicit liquor.

Narayan Rajaram and Rajaram Suryasing were also arrested on similar charges. All the accused were released on bail by Presidency Mogistrate S. B. Awar at the Girgaum Court today.

5 Red Detenus Give Up Hunger-Strike

SAMBALPUR, Aug. 14 (PTI): Five Communist prisoners who had been on hunger-strike in Sambalpur Jail since July 4, broke their fast on August 8, it is learnt. The prisoners were stated to have been assured that their demands would be considered by the Government on their giving up the hunger strike.

THE RIGHT WAY TO CELEBRATE THE INDEPENDENCE DAY IS TO SEE...

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DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT
RICH IN SONGS MUSIC & DANCES

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4 SHOWS TODAY at

CENTRAL 11-45, 3, 6-15, 9-30

EXCELSIOR 3, 6-15, 9-30

Also at PALACE, RIVOLI, BANDRA TALKIES & NEW MODEL TALKIES—Kurla.

CITY & SUBURBS

Independence Day Engagements

BPCC Programme for the observance of 15th August Day, Third Anniversary:—

7-0 a.m.— Display of the National Flag by all private persons and institutions—schools, commercial organizations, etc. in their premises.

8-0 a.m.— Flag salutation at Chaupatty.

8-45 a.m.— Flag salutation at Shivaji Park.

Both Flag salutations will be performed by Shri. S. K. Patil, President of BPCC and Mayor of Bombay.

"A" WARD D.C.C.: Prabhatferi: 6 a.m.: Prabhatferi will start from Churchgate Street and terminate at the 'A' Ward Dist. Congress Committee's Office, Bora Bazar Street. Flag Salutation: 7 a.m.: Bora Bazar Street. Cycle Procession: 5 p.m.: From Bora Bazar Street.

"B" WARD D.C.C. Flag Salutation: 9-30 p.m.:— Azad Chowk, Vadgadi. Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik will unfurl the flag. Flag Salutation: 10-30 a.m.: Chinch Bunder Panchayat at Laddha Ganpat Building by Shri Devji Ranansi. 6 p.m.: National songs by Shri B. Nibalkar. Public Meeting: 8 p.m.: Hon'ble Shri Malojirao Nayik Nimbalkar will speak and Shri Devji Ratansi will preside over the function. Public Meeting: 8-30 p.m.: At Kesar Baug. Shri S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, Shri M. Y. Nurie, Shri Md. Taher will address.

"E" WARD D.C.C. Flag Salutation: 9 a.m.: Pirkhan Street.

"B" WARD D.C.C.: Flag Salutation: 10-30: At Valpakhadi, Municipal School by Shri G. N. Desai.

"B" WARD D.C.C.: Flag Salutation: 9 a.m.: At Padke Wadi, Sicka Nagar. Under the auspices of 'D' Ward D.C.C. and TCC Young Men's Assn., B'Bay Hotel Owners Assn.,

"G" WARD D.C.C. Flag Salutation: 8-45 a.m.:— At Shivaji Park, by Shri S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay.

M & T FILMS LTD: Independence celebrations between 7 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.—Instrumental and Vocal music and Dances, at Andheri Studios.

SRI AUROBINDO CIRCLE: Birthday celebrations at Sunderbai Hall at 5 p.m. Hon. Sri Dinkar Rao Desai will preside.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES' UNION: Flag salutation at Trinity Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE: Flag Hoisting by Hon. Shri G. D Vartak at Headquarters at Byculla at 7-30 a.m.

VIDYALAYA STUDENTS UNION: Flag Salutation ceremony to be performed by Shri Dinkarrao Desai at 6-45 a.m. instead of 7 a.m., at Gowalia Tank.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: "At Home" at 7 p.m. H. E. the Governor of Bombay will be the Chief Guest.

FEDERATION OF BOMBAY RETAIL CLOTH DEALERS ASSN.: Flag Salutation at 10-30 a.m. at Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road Shri Dinkerrao Desai will perform the ceremony.

ST. PAUL'S HINDUSTANI CHURCH, BYCULLA: I. Day Service in Hindustani at 9-30 a.m. and flag unfurling.

ADI ANDHRA SOCIAL SERVICE ASSN.: Independence Day celebrations at 8-30 a.m. Flag Hoisting at 9-30 a.m. A meeting will also be held at Kumbharwada Dharavi Huts ments at 7 p.m.

THE N.S.D. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND: Celebration of Independence Day at 6 p.m. at the Home. Programme includes Orchestra by the Blind, and a variety programme by the Blind.

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY: Public meeting at Kaiser Baug, Dongri, at 8-30 p.m. The Mayor of Bombay and other prominent people will speak.

THE SOCIAL WORKERS GROUP: Social Gathering at Group Hall, Pydhonie, at 5-30 p.m.

STUDENTS PROGRESSIVE GROUP Flag Salutation and variety programme at 4 p.m. at Madhavbaug. Hon Shri Dinkerrao Desai will priside.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INST. Celebrations at 9-30 a.m. at Institute's premises.

SHARADA MANDIR: Celebrations and "Elocution" competition for girls of the Middle School. (time not stated).

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Celebrations, at 6 p.m. at Greens Hotel. Variety programme, including demonstration by Miss Shakuntala Devi the Mathematical Prodigy.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND: Inauguration by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder of Physio-Therapy Centre at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA AND GYMKHANA: Laying of Foundation Stone of New Building at Lakshmi Napoo Road at 5-30 p.m.

Special Radio Programmes

BOMBAY, Monday.

Arrangements have been made by All India Radio, Bombay, to broadcast special programmes on the occasion of the third anniversary of Indian Independence.

Starting with the singing of "Vande Mataram" at 7-25 a.m. the programmes on this day will include an Outside Broadcast from the Council Hall, Bombay, from 8-25 a.m. to 8-45 a.m. on Bombay 'A' when the Hon'ble the Chief Minister will unfurl the National Flag. The running commentary on the Flag-Salutation ceremony at the Red Fort, Delhi, will be relayed on Bombay 'B' from 8-20 a.m. to 9-20 a.m.

Special orchestral compositions will be presented by the Bombay Radio Orchestra from 1-10 to 1-30 p.m. Another interesting item on this day will be "Yashache Watekari" featurig a few peasants and industrial workers and spotlighting joint efforts towards increased production in the field and factory. This will be broadcast in the day's programme for villages, "Gaon Panchayat" (6-20 to 6-50 p.m. on Bombay 'B'). It will be on the air again in Bombay's "Kamgar Sabha" (programme for industrial workers, from 7-45 p.m. to 8-15 p.m. on Bombay 'A'. This discussion in Marathi will be preceded by a message by the Hon'ble Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay State. His Message in English will be on the air at 7-00 p.m. on Bombay 'A'.

The peak programme of the day "Jaya Bharat" will be on the air at 9-30 p.m. This will be inaugurated with a message by His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay. Anil Biswas the famous music director will present a special orchestral composition "Nadmangal" at 9-40 p.m.

"Swatantrya Geetanjali", recitation in Marathi by Rajkavi "Yeshwant" and rendered by Vinodini Dixit will take the air at 9-45 p.m. This will be followed by "Jagruti Ganga", a Gujarati programme consisting of an interview with a common man and a bouquet of songs offered by the well-known poets, Venibhai Purohit and Sunderji Beta, and presented by Dilip Kumar and party.

At 10-05 p.m. a recorded message in Kannada by the Hon'ble Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for information and Broadcasting, will be on the air. The famous Kannada poet D. R. Bendre will recite a poem composed for the occasion at 10-25 p.m. "Jaya Bharat" will be rounded off by Narendra Sharma the well-known Hindi Poet.

All India Radio, Bombay will present a special programme of Verse and Music on this day from 10-35 p.m. to 11-05 p.m. The poets and artists participating in this programme will be Bharat Vwas, Nilkanth Tiwari, Narendra Sharma' Aah Sitapuri, Lata Mangeshkar, Mukesh, Sailesh Mukerji and Talat Mahmood. Anil Biswas will be providing music and accompaniments with his orchestra.

Due to the special programmes on this day, the timings of the News Bulletins in the morning have been changed as follows:—7-30 a.m. News in Kannada 7-45 a.m. News in Marathi, 7-50 a.m. News in Gujarati, 8-00 a.m. News in English, 8-10 a.m. News in Hindi.

The day's programme will close at 11-05 p.m. with the National Anthem Jana Gana Mana.

Invitees To Freedom Day Parade To Note

BOMBAY, Monday.

Invitees to the Police parade to be held at Shivaji Park, Dadar, at 9-30 a.m. on August 15, in celebration of the third anniversary of Independence Day, are requested to drive into the Park maidan through the centre gate on Cadell Road, west side of the Park.

GANGES FLOOD LEVEL RECEDES

PATNA, Aug. 14 (PTI): The flood level of the Ganga which had risen to 165 feet two inches above the mean sea level—two inches above the danger point—here this morning has started subsiding. It was learned tonight that the level has already fallen by five inches and was still falling.

The water level of the Sone also fell by this evening to 18 feet from the peak level of 23 feet three inches.

Morarka's Application Dismissed

BOMBAY, Monday.

An application filed by Sri Gokulchand Morarka praying for the stay of a case under the High Denomination Notes Ordinance till the Supreme Court decided the appeal by one of the directors of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills was dismissed by Their Lordships Mr. Justice Bavdeker and Mr. Justice Vyas, this morning.

Some time back the Government took over the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills under its control and appointed new directors. The old directors challenged the validity of the Government's order but the High Court held it lawful. An appeal against the said order is pending in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Morarka contended that as the Government stepped into the shoes of the Company, it would not be convenient to proceed with the case where the Sholapur Spinning Mills was originally one of the accused with him.

SHRI SHAKUNTALA KANTILAL ISHVARLAL JAIN GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL: Flag Hoisting by Shree Morarji Desai at 3 p.m.

STATE APPEAL REJECTED

Enhancement Notice Issued

BOMBAY, Monday.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bavdekar and Mr. Justice Vyas)

State of Bombay ..... Appellant

Versus

J. K. Gas Plant Manfg. Co. Ltd. and Others ..... Respondents (Accused)

Their Lordships declined to admit an appeal filed by the Government against the acquittal of the accused of the offence of having transported 82 tons of iron and steel from Rampur to Bombay without a valid permit, by the Bombay Special Tribunal on April 24, 1950 by a majority of two members to one (the President Mr. Ralli dissenting).

The first respondent company had acquired this iron and steel under licenses granted by the Government of India in August 1943 for the purpose of manufacturing gas plants. When the goods arrived at Rampur, where their factory was situated, the accused were alleged to have despatched it by railway under a false priority certificate to Bombay where they were alleged to have been disposed of to unauthorized persons in the black market. On that, two prosecutions under the Defence of India Rules were launched against the accused, including the 3rd respondent Lala Kailashpat Singhania who is a director of both the companies—one for wrongful disposal (called the "Disposals Case"), and the other for unauthorized movement of the goods by rail (called the "Movement Case").

ALL ACQUITTED

By its judgment dated April 24, 1950, the Tribunal acquitted all the accused in the Movement Case, but convicted all except one S. K. Seth, in the Disposals Case, Lala Kailashpat being sentenced to 6 months' r.i. and a fine of Rs. 25,000.

Appeals were filed in the High Court from the decision in both the cases. The appeal of the accused convicted in the Disposals Case been admitted by the High Court on May 15, 1950, bail being granted to the accused.

On Monday, however, Their Lordships declined to admit the appeal filed by Government against the acquittal of the accused in the Movement Case on the ground that the alleged offence, having been committed in the native State of Rampur, outside India, there was no jurisdiction to try it.

Their Lordships, however, admitted an application in revision for enhancement of the sentences passed against the accused convicted in the Disposals Case on the ground that the offences were of a serious and anti-social nature and ordered the issue of notice of enhancement against them.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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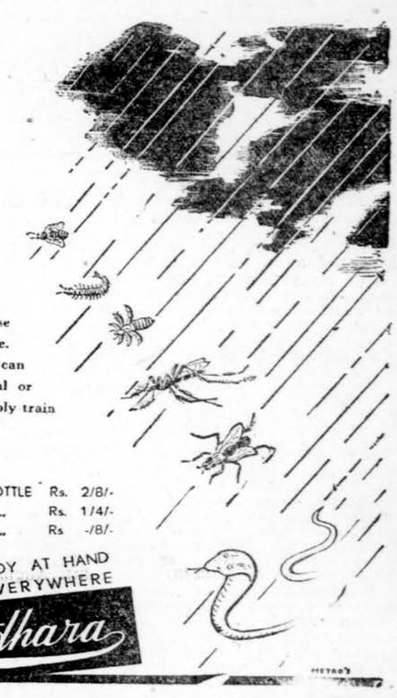
POLSON LIMITED

Guard AGAINST RAINY AND AFTER-SEASONS

The rainy season not only brings in its train ailments of multifurious description especially those connected with the digestive and respiratory system, but it also causes many ailments such as fevers, neuralgic troubles and such others even after the season is over. The rainy season also breeds the stinging and biting hosts of insects, worms, flies, beetles and reptiles which paster homes and cause immense suffering to people. The only one medicine which can successfully meet the several or combined attacks of this unholy train is "AMRITDHARA"



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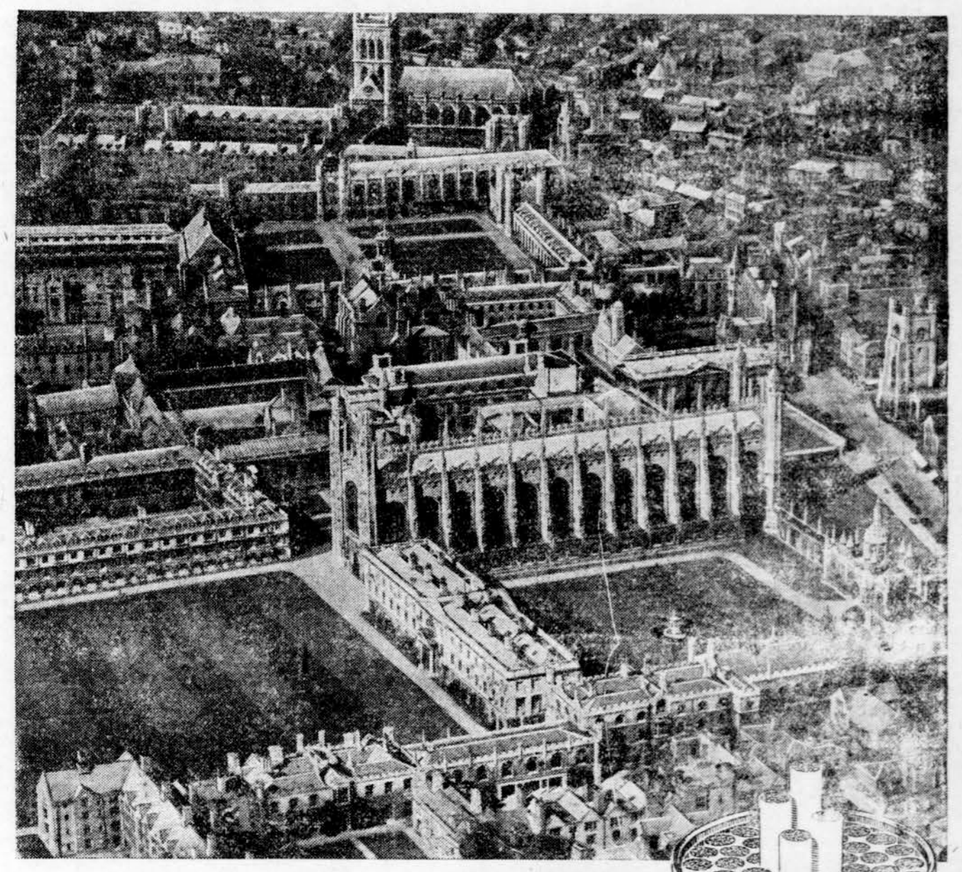

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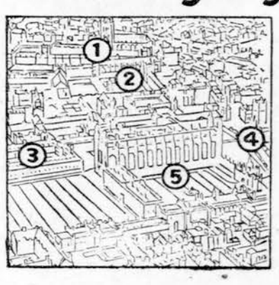

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The Bombay Chronicle

OUR NEIGHBOUR

Though many issues remain to be settled between India and Pakistan before an era of friendship and goodwill can begin, it should not stop us from sending greetings to our neighbour on the occasion of her entering into the fourth year of independence. Many of our bitter differences were born out of partition and of the accumulated tension generated by communal politics. The tragic consequences of the two are too recent to be mentioned and many of the wounds are still unhealed and may break open again at the slightest provocation. The problems of minority communities, evacuee property, compensation to displaced persons, border disputes and communal propaganda in the press and by politicians have not made the situation any easier. Over all these looms large the Kashmir problem, which, if not settled satisfactorily, may restart hostilities all over again. In the teeth of opposition from certain quarters, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took the initiative in ending this uneasy truce and out of it was born the Nehru-Liaqat Pact which has eased the situation considerably, though its opponents are shouting from the house-tops that it has been honoured only on the Indian side. At least it has opened out the clogged trade channels and brought to the surface and into the open all those elements, on both sides, which are for amicable relations between the two countries. With time and proper adjustments let us hope that the communal bitterness which led to partition will die out and the two neighbours, parts of the same continent, would come nearer to each other. After all they can be complementary to each other in many things for their mutual benefit.

There is one dangerous tendency developing in Pakistan which is to be regretted. There appears to be a deliberate effort to develop a foreign policy contrary to that of India's. If Pakistan gets herself tied up irrevocably with Big Powers, economically and politically, in return for their aid, she would invite trouble to the Indian continent. No doubt, interested powers would be anxious to keep India and Pakistan apart and keep their differences festering to gain their own ends in world politics. But Pakistan must realise that Asian countries, especially India and Pakistan, must present a joint front so that neither of the rival blocs would be allowed to disturb peace in this part of the world. The sooner our differences are settled the greater is the chance of our two countries influencing the rest of the world to return to peaceful ways.

At Cross Purposes

When the prime need of the country is more production, it is to be regretted that the Socialist-sponsored Mill Mazdoor Sabha should have thought fit to call out the textile workers of Bombay on an indefinite strike on an issue which is to come up in appeal before the Labour Appellate Tribunal. The Industrial Court had awarded a bonus equivalent to two months' pay to textile workers for the year 1949, exempting four mills which had not made any profits. It was disputed on behalf of the workers that the two months' bonus was not enough and the exemption of four mills from the application of the award was bad in principle. It was hoped that the threatened strike was averted when the recognised union of the textile workers—the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh—came to an agreement with the Mill-owners' Association by which the latter decided to pay a sum equivalent to the first instalment of their bonus on August 14 as an advance against wages. But it was not to be so. The rival unions—the Socialist-led Mill Mazdoor Sabha and the Communist-controlled Girni Kamgar Union—called the compromise a betrayal of the workers and gave a call of one-day strike on August 14. The Socialists later changed it to an indefinite strike.

While constitutional ways are open to workers to settle disputes, it is to be regretted that the Socialists should have given advice to them which is contrary to the national interest. During the last two years, they have been itching to demonstrate their strength and hold over the workers. It is to be regretted that for such a trial they should choose a moment when the country is passing through an acute economic crisis. But apparently they place the interests of the party above those of the country. The strike will demonstrate the extent of the influence of the different parties. On the first day of the strike, there are widely differing versions about the extent of the strike. While the Socialists claimed that out of the total 95,000 textile workers 80 per cent had walked out and out of the 64 mills 30 had completely closed down. The Congress-led Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh claimed that the strike was an utter failure, all but six textile mills were working with full or partial complement, about 85 per cent of the workers having reported for duty. Another report said that 41,000 workers had queued up on Monday morning at different mills and received their tokens, against which they will be paid an amount equivalent to the first instalment of their bonus in the afternoon. The Government version was that ten mills had completely closed down, 14 were partially working and 26 were working with full mumber of workers. By Wednesday, if the Communists do not decide to continue to participate, the strike situation should crystalise. Even if the strike is prolonged for a few more days, it is doubtful what the Socialists would gain for the textile workers. It is time the Socialists grew out of this childish stage when they want to try out their strength for demonstration purposes. By associating with the Communists even for a short period, they would be losing whatever public goodwill they enjoy today. We have said it often and repeat again that the Socialist Party for the sake of democracy in India must adopt constitutional ways.

The Curb On Profiteering

The Bill to amend the Essential Supplies Act and the resolution enabling Parliament to make laws for one year with regard to matters in the States list, is aimed mainly at profiteering and hoarding. The anti-social activity of traders is obstructing Government effort to stabilise prices at a low level. But with the Korean War, anti-social activities are increasing and all prices have been pushed up. The Government is making every attempt to keep the price level down by the adoption of anti-inflationary measures, but merchants have neither respect for the law nor any sense of patriotism. They are out to make money by every means. This State of affairs cannot be allowed any longer when there is shortage of supplies of Essential articles. The Government has allowed sufficient time to merchants to change their activities but there has been no improvement.

Recently a conference of several trade associations condemned such activities which bring the entire trading community into disrepute and increase the difficulties of consumers. If these associations and their members were honest, perhaps the Government would not have felt it necessary to amend the law. It is true that there is shortage of goods but this does not mean that merchants should exploit the people. None of these associations have ever exposed those of their members who are indulging in anti-social activities. It is doubtful whether the Government will be able to detect all cases of profiteering and hoarding. If the Government is anxious to put a stop to anti-social activities, they must secure the co-operation of the people. The man in need of an article will not come forward and expose the culprit. Thus it is essential that the Government must appoint honest and dependable men to help them in every street, locality and village to report such activities. These representatives of the people will have enough sources to find out the culprits with definite proofs and at the same time they will be able to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent requirements of people in their localities.

There is no dearth of such social workers in this country and if their services are secured on a voluntary basis, there will be an end to all anti-social activities. It is a fact that under restricted imports and exchange controls, there will be always shortage of essential goods but the Government must help to form the necessary organisation to provide essential goods on the basis of individual needs from the available supply. It is also necessary that, wherever possible the selling price must be stamped and the merchants must be compelled to give correct bill for the amount charged. The buyer pays excess or premium price as his need is great and urgent and the Government has made no alternative arrangement to provide essential goods at a fixed price. In case of need, the Government can compel importers to stock goods in bonded ware-houses with a view to check them going with black markets and thus end both profiteering and hoarding.

Thought For The Day

Power takes as ingratitude the writings of its victims.

—TAGORE.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

I understand that great inconvenience is caused to the public of Hyderabad City owing to the cessation of traffic during my drive through the City. It is my desire that arrangements during such occasions should be made so as to cause no inconvenience to the public.

—The Nizam of Hyderabad in a letter to his Chief Minister.

* * *

He had enjoyed 20 years of his youth, said Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, in this sacred land of Bengal.

Seth Dalmia has explained in his autobiographical book just what form his enjoyment took; with supplementary characters issued in his "Times of India."

* * *

Sethji also told his Calcutta audience that he was awakened to life from deep sleep due to the recent and sudden tragedy. He was grateful to Bengalis for having caused his awakening.

Many Bengalis died in order to awaken Seth Dalmia to life; and, according to this insatiable leader (self-selected), many more must die, in order to keep him alive and awake?

* * *

Seth Dalmia told his audience that in two years Netaji will appear to set everything that is now wrong right.

Meanwhile, presumably he has deputed Seth Dalmia to keep the good work up.

* * *

Mr. Dalmia revealed that he had warned the Prime Minister that Pakistan was tottering before the Nehru-Liaquat Pact was signed.

Unsolicited advice can only be given at public meetings.

* * *

Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minister, revealed in Parliament that there was sufficient stock with both the Bihar and Madras Governments and certainly no food shortage.

Obviously the deaths are due to some "mystery disease" and ought to be investigated thoroughly.

* * *

70,000 WORKERS DOWN TOOLS IN THE CITY

—Headline in "Free Press Bulletin".

54,000 MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

—Headline in "Evening News of India."

45,000 CITY MILLMEN STAY OUT

—Headline in "Bombay Sentinel".

All that we can vouch for is that we had to work under very difficult conditions in the office.

3 Frenchmen In Combodia Killed

GUERILLAS KIDNAP A WOMAN

SAIGON, Aug. 14 (PTI-Reuter).—Communist-led guerillas, firing machine-guns and mortars, in a surprise night attack on a planter's club in Combodia, south-west Indo-China, killed three French planters and a young French woman and kidnapped two children, according to reliable reports reaching here today.

About 50 people were playing cards, dancing and joking in the club when the guerillas opened fire.

Determined Action Only Can Save Country

SARDAR'S APPEAL TO THE NATION

THE Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a message to the nation on the occasion of the third anniversary of Independence warns that the paramount need of the hour is action, not talk.

"We are critical of other people's exertions", he adds "but lack the will to contribute our own."

The following is the message in full:—

We are celebrating our Day of Independence for the third time after we achieved it. As my mind takes a broad sweep of events since then, the predominent feeling is one of thankfulness and relief. We are grateful to Providence for having seen the country safe out of many a critical period through which we passed. I have a sense of relief that on the whole we have been able to survive many trials and difficulties which lay in our path.

In the world of today every country has to tread wearily along the road to recovery from the legacies of the last war. We have had to be doubly cautious because, in addition to the troubles which a distracted world at large faces today, we had our own peculiar problems which affected the very roots of our existence, tested every fibre of our being, reacted on the very fundamentals of our life and touched the very foundations of our infant democracy.

There are bound to be different attitudes of mind to our survival. Some will call it the miracle of our staying powers. Some may say that the country has escaped a worse fate in spite of us. Many will probably give us the credit of having muddled through our difficulties. We, as Government, of course, claim that despite our shortcomings the ship of State has been steered safely through the many rocks and shoals that lay in its course.

Whatever the views, I am confident of one thing—namely, that if we have survived, it is because of our own intrinsic efforts, in whatever directions they may have been exerted. We have relied on ourselves whether in external or internal domain and it is that self-reliance which has enabled us to achieve consolidation at home and prestige abroad.

To day, therefore, if I have faith in the future, it is based on this spirit of self-reliance. Nevetheless, I would not be true to myself if I did not confess to a sense of apprehension and anxiety. Certain tendencies and developments in our administrative and public affairs fill me with some disquiet and sadness of heart. The country can realise the feelings of one who has spent the major part of his public life in witnessing epics of sacrifice and selfless endeavour and feats of discipline and unity and who now finds enacted before him scenes which mock at the past.

Our public life seems to be degenerating into a fen of stagnant waters; our conscience is troubled with doubts and despair about the possibilities of improvement. We do not seem to be profiting either from history of experience. We appear helplessly to be watching the sickle of time taking away the rich corn in us leaving behind the bare and withered stalks.

COMPLEX TASKS

Yet the tasks that confront us are as complex and taxing as ever. They demand the best in us while we face them with indifferent resources. We seem to devote too much time to things that hardly matter and too little to those that count. We talk while the paramount need is that of action. We are critical of other people's exertions, but lack the will to contribute our own.

We are trying to overtake others by giant strides while we have hardly learnt to walk. On this, the third milestone of our career as a free country, I hope my countrymen will forgive me if I have tried to turn the searchlight inwards.

In my life, I have now reached a stage when time is of the essence. Age has not diminished the passion which I bear to see my country great and to ensure that the foundations of our freedom are well and securely laid. Bodily infirmity has not dimmed my ardour to exert my utmost for the peace, prosperity and advancement of the motherland. But "The bird of time has a little way to fly and lo' it is on on the wing".

With all the sincerity and earnestness at my command and claiming the privilege of age, therefore, I appeal to my fellow countrymen on this solemn and auspicious day to reflect on what they see in and around themselves and, with the strength and faith that comes from self-introspection, sustain the hope and confidence which an old servant of theirs still has in the future of our country.

TO INDIANS OVERSEAS

To our countrymen across the seas or beyond the land frontiers of India, I send on this auspicious day my reartiest greetings. The celebration of a common historic event brings them closer to us. We forget our respective geographical surroundings and eliminate distances of time and space, and as a united Nation, we think to the past and future of our country, in whose greatness and achievements all of us have our due share.

Today, as they salute the National Flag, they must realise that they are the guardians of its prestige. It is for them to carry the fair name of India to the farthest corner of the world and to create around them the maximum of friendship and goodwill. They are the embodiment of India's culture and traditions, and it is for them, therefore, to be the living symbols of its glory and greatness. On this occasion, therefore, they cannot take any nobler pledge than that they should prove themselves worthy of their country.

A SPLENDID GESTURE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14. (PTI).

The Government of East Bengal would be prepared to send rice and wheat to scarcity stricken areas of West Bengal and Bihar, The Statesman's correspondent reported today from Dacca, quoting an official spokesman.

The spokesman said that the quantity that might be spared "could be very considerable".

The P T I learnt in Dacca ment's stock of foodgrains that the East Bengal Governamounts to a little over 2,500 tons. The Government's wholesale price for rice and wheat is Rs. 18/10/- per mound, while the price of rice in the open market ranges between Rs 20 and 22.

CITIZEN OF THE WORLD

Aurobindo's Birthday Today

BOMBAY, Monday.

Tomorrow is the birthday of Shree Aurobindo who will be remembered for ages to come for his self sacrifice, political sagacity and patriotism.

Shree Aurobindo started life as a professor and his influence over his students was tremendous. When the first Bengal Partition came, and the country was in the throes of agitation he took seriously to politics and became a great leader, and spread the message of Swaraj far and wide over the country.

Suddenly there came a turn in his mind and he went to Pondicherry where he began to lead the life of a recluse.

During his exile he completely schewed politics and began to develop the high cult of Yoga and Spiritualism. His ashram, the model of its kind in India, became the Mecca of spiritual pilgrims.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST EXPECTED

Congress Presidential Election

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (UPI): With only four days remaining for the withdrawal of the candidates from the ensuing Congress Presidential contest, Parliamentary lobby circles were found eagerly discussing about the outcome of the election.

General feeling among Congress circles was that out of the six candidates now on the list of contestants three more candidates namely the Congress chief of Bombay, Andhra and Mahakoshal, are likely to withdraw during the next few days.

The Congress High Command having been unable to come to any decision about a choice which might ensure uncontested election of the Congress President, it is now clear that there will be a "triangular contest" among Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Shri Purushottamdas Tandon and Shri Shankerrao Deo.

NEW DELHI, August 14 (UPI): An emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held on Wednesday, August 16, at 7 p.m. at the residence of Maulana Azad, to consider the request of the Reception Committee of the Nasik Congress about changing the dates already fixed for the ensuing session of the Congress.

WILL BALDEV SINGH RESIGN?

Himatsinghji Likely To Succeed Him

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14.

It is learnt from reports received from Rajkot that Major-General Himatsinghji, who has been nominated as Deputy Minister, Government of India, will be entrusted with the Defence Portfolio in future, if the time comes.

Due to the present relation of Sardar Baldev Singh with the Panthik Party, it is believed that a critical position would be created for him, sooner or later, when he would be obliged to resign.

Major-General Himatsinghji.

At that time, Major-General Himatsinghji, brother of the Jam Saheb, is considered the proper man for the Defence Minister's post and his nomination as Deputy Minister is the first step towards that culmination.

North Koreans Well-Trained

AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

BOMBAY, Monday.

General J. H. Doolittle, Vice-President and Director of the Shell Union Oil Corporation, New York said at a reception held in his honour this evening that the North Koreans were a well-trained, well-equipped and well-lead force, comprising veterans who had fought in Russia. The forces of the North were utilising excellent tactics, attackin the Southern forces at one point to draw other units to it, and then cutting off the forces so as to prevent supplies reaching them.

The General has made a rapid tour of the Far East and has flown over the battle areas of Taegu and Pohang, had an opportunity of securing first hand information on the fighting in Korea.

The speaker added that if there was to be an attack at another point, which was very unlikely, it would be in the Middle East where several valuable oil-fields were located.

LAIK ALI CASE SEQUEL

Special Judge Discharges The Accused

SECUNDERABAD, August 14 (PTI): Mr. N. Kumarayya, Special Judge, is understood to have discharged the 16 accused who figured in the Laik Ali escape case, as a sequel to the judgment of the Hyderabad High Court declaring the detention under house-arsest of Mir Laik Ali, as illegal and void. The 17th accused died during the course of the trial.

The accused however, have not been released as they are under Government detention orders.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Dalmia's Cloven Hoof

Intoxicated by the unwonted applause of his Calcutta audience, Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia has laid open his plan for replacing the Secular State with a "Liberal Hindu State". "Every Muslim in India", said Mr. Dalmia, "would be protected with the blood of brother Hindus but if any Hindu life was touched in Pakistan, a heavy price would have to be paid in India". This is not only arrant nonsense but dangerous and inflammatory mischief which ought not to be endured by a government which holds firmly to its ideal of secularism. It is a barbarous thought that the Muslims of India who are in every way as much citizens of India as any one else, should be held as hostages for the good conduct of the Pakistan Government. Mr. Dalmia is not content with this kind of psychological incendiarism, he wishes to provoke the people with all kinds of assurances, promises and false hopes. Seth Dalmia asserted that he was privately certain of Netaji's return in the next two years to set everything right; that he had warned Pandit Jawaharlal not to give in to Pakistan which he knew was on the verge of collapse; and that another step of appeasement was contemplated in order to keep Kashmir with India. Incidentally, does Seth Dalmia's interest in evacuee property, "for which no one else spoke at all", spring from mere altruism or is it enlightened self-interest? The public would be glad to have an answer to this question. Mr. Dalmia has promised to return to Calcutta in the "very near future". This has an ominous ring to it.

Whipping And Civilised Government

A local contemporary has reported that the Congress President recommended whipping for black-marketing but that it was ruled out by Pandit Jawaharlal as alien to a civilised Government. We should have thought that to men who felt it necessary to put an end to the most outrageous form exploitation of the public by merchants who view their responsibility in commerce lightly, the only criterion would be effective action. After all, black-marketing and profiteering are not civilised activities, and civilised attempt to check them have not produced very great results. In the circumstances, it might be well worth trying out the less civilised and more primitive methods. Considering that the sections of the community which indulge in profiteering, are more sensitive to physical discomfort than to pecuniary loss, fines have no meaning. There is, of course, a difficulty in the matter of profiteering because there is no definite line that divides legitimate profit from profiteering. But the Government could easily draw a line for executive convenience, and, whilst the public gets accustomed to this distinction, it can pursue rigorous action against the black-marketeers.

Aurobindo's Birthday

There is something more than coincidence that Independence Day should fall on Aurobindo's birthday. This Thunderer of Bengal during the Partition days who was depended by the late C. R. Das in Alipore sedition case is now a liberated soul whose benign presence and radiant face lift up not only the pilgrims to Pondicherry, but humanity at large. The lava of fire which he gave to freedom's fight in those days has been sublimated into "Tapsya" for the liberation of mankind, and today he stands as the apostle of 'One World in action. In a despondent mood after Mahatmaji's passing away, leaders like Jai Prakash Narain have appealed to him to step in the breach and lead the orphaned country to the haven of freedom. But Sri Aurobindo would not budge from Pondicherry which he had made the spiritual capital of the world. Pilgrims to Pondicherry give glowing descriptions of their experiences during the "Dharshan" when they pass in long queues, meeting the beaming eyes of the sage, whose one look makes the whole world akin. The serenity of this bronze figure with an angelic aura holds the human mind in tune and temporarily breaks the fetters which hold humanity in bands. Though the "Dharshan" lasts only half a minute, it is cherished as life-time treasure by many. Sri Aurobindo is the supreme example of an "integrated personality" and is a beacon of hope to the world politically 'Bloced' and economically vivisected and alternately scared and scarred by wars.

Building A Nation

Mr. Frank Anthony's address to the Anglo-Indian Association at Trichy made the right kind of advice which leaders of minority communities should give to them now. He exhorted Anglo-Indians to shed all their past complexes and to adjust themselves to changed conditions. He also cited instances to convince them that they were much better off in free India than they had been in the past. The Constitution has ensured liberty and equal rights of citizenship to each community irrespective of its numerical strength; no minority community should, therefore, have doubts or fears about its status and future. However much will depend upon the guidance given to minorities by their leaders; and for such leaders Mr. Anthony has set a good example. He has asked Anglo-Indians to identify themselves with the country's interests and to work hard so that they could occupy their legitimate place in new India. This should be the ambition and also duty of every minority community. It should be the responsibility of leaders to infuse the spirit of nationalism in different communal units and to weld them into a nation.

Anti-Hoarding Measure Passed

HOUSE ADJOURNS 'SINE DIE'

NEW DELHI, August 14 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today passed the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill which provides for more drastic punishment of those guilty of hoarding of foodgrains and profiteers in foodgrains, cotton textiles and other essential goods, before it adjourned 'sine die.'

The punishment prescribed by Parliament for hoarding of foodgrain was seven years' imprisonment, and a fine not less than twenty times the value of hoarded foodgrain and its forfeiture. In regard to textiles and other essential commodities the term of imprisonment prescribed extends to three years, part from fine and forfeiture in the former case.

The House accepted an amendment to limit the extension of the period of operation of the Act up to December 31, 1952, instead of December 31, 1954, as originally contemplated. It rejected the proposal made by Mr. Mahavir Tyagi to introduce whipping as a penalty.

Provision for expeditious disposal of cases of hoarding has also been made.

Food Minister Mr. Munshi thought that the measure would have a very good effect on those who were trying to hoard food at the cost of other people's lives.

He assured the House that the ordinary consumer was not likely to be harassed as provision was made to place individual consumers beyond the purview of the Act if his stocks did not exceed five maunds instead of seventeen seers as at present.

Almost all the members who participated in the debate welcomed the measure but urged that it should be enforced against real offenders and big blackmarketeers and hoarders.

The House also passed two minor Bills, one replacing the ordinance The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Amendment Bill and the other, moved by the Finance Minister Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, known as the appropriation (No 3) Bill authorising payment out of the Consolidated Fund for the purpose of the Contingency Fund of India.

HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights of the special session were the two-day debate on Korea, which culminated in the endorsement of Government's policy and the Prime Minister's peace move and the debate on the Bengal situation, which ended in approval of the Government's policy after strong speeches for and against. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was the leading opposition speaker during both debates.

The House heard with approval Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's stout defence of Government's detention policy and the announcement that Government's attitude towards the Communist Party of India remained unchanged by the Party's new policy statement.

The House cleared the decks for action against hoarders and profiteers by unanimously passing the Industry Minister Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab's resolution vesting power in Parliament for a period of one year to legislate on certain items in the State list, namely trade and commerce and production, supply and distribution of goods. The passage of Mr. Munshi's Bill to amend the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act was another step in that direction.

—IN THE FOURTH YEAR...

TODAY we enter on the fourth year of our Independence. Looking back, the years that lie behind Free India appear much more than three years. Much has happened; much that we desired should be accomplished, remains unfulfilled; much that ought to have been done otherwise, has gone astray in the doing. We have learnt the lesson —to many of us it still remains to be taught—that National Liberation is the beginning, not the end, of our efforts. And we are aware that nothing can be done without determined effort and single-mindedness. The three years behind us have been a time of sore testing, and, let us be frank about it, we have been on many counts been found wanting. Even the very foundations of the Republic, which, we thought, were surely laid, have in the past year been shaken. Finding the ordeal too harrowing, thousands amongst us have been moved to seek short-cuts out of the difficulties; and this in turn has provided opportunity for adventurers who seek their advantage out of any situation. The tragedy is intensified by the weakness of those who might have been expected to face the trials with steadfastness and firm adherence to the principles which the Indian National Congress has both upheld and drawn inspiration from. But, as against this, there is the fact that the face of our problems is known today as it was not in the beginning. We know now that communalism has not yet been overcome and that it is insidious, persistent and secret in its work; we know that an independence which has come out of an effort which called forth the maximum in the way of moral exertion, is threatened by the slightest relaxing of the code; we know too that it is difficult, almost impossible, to keep public life at the highest pitch for any great length of time.

★

In the year that has just passed, two main points stand out, both being matters of specific application of general principles but both bringing for that very reason greater clarity to what is involved in the principles. The first is the underlining of what is meant by secularism by the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement, the talks which preceded it, the incidents that led up to the talks, and reactions of various sections of the Indian community. Despite the attitude of communal-minded publicists, it has been made clear that India can follow only one path and that is the path of reconciliation. Whatever Pakistan might do or not do, India has set herself to build a strong democratic nation and it is not going to be an easy task. The second is the Foreign Policy of the Republic which has been thrown into relief by the Korean crisis. As the Prime Minister has declared, it was never the case that India would stay neutral on vital questions that shake the world. What had been affirmed was independence of decision, not lack of decision. The comments and anticipations indulged in by the press in India on the Korean outbreak showed the degree of misunderstanding that existed in India alone.

★

The year that now opens before us, will in the main be a year of practical realism. The tasks to which the nation will be called, are those which demand hard sustained effort rather than flashes of heroism. On the food front, several of the States have closed the third year with omens of evil times. This is a problem which can neither be evaded nor glossed over. It has become central to the Independence of this country and, as such, is of the utmost urgency. There have of late been talks of setting back the target of self-sufficiency by the end of 1951. If the needs of the country require such a set-back, it will have to be accepted. But there can be no relaxing of effort to achieve the maximum procurement, equitable distribution and the elimination of wastage. This year too should see the testing of Indian Democracy in the general elections for which preparations are under way. The magnitude of the experiment has been described frequently in terms which almost suggest a mood of apprehension. But it cannot be put off or brushed aside. The new tasks that beckon the nation, call for a different approach and different technique to those with which we have been familiar in the past. It has been suggested that the Congress is not equal to these tasks. If that is correct—we must confess that there have been disquieting symptoms in the Congress—then it must be said at once that there is no other party which can be looked to for the effort. That is what makes the responsibility of the Congress leadership so much the greater, the obligation to keep the party effective and free from corruption by the very forces to which it has been opposed for over six decades of its existence.

BOMBAY MARCHES AHEAD ON MANY FRONTS

A Review Of Year's Work

BY AN OBSERVER

THE NATION has lived through and completed three years of freedom today. It is natural that we should glance back and try to sum up what 'we we have been able to achieve under formidable difficulties and conditions under which we had to struggle in our onward march.

It is not possible to deal in a short article a review of all that has happened in the country. But it is proposed to review the land marks in the history of our State of Bombay during three years of Freedom.

The third year of Freedom passed without any calamity, so far as the State of Bombay is concerned. People and Government were busy with a number of progressive activities.

NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITIES.

The State Government continued its policy of paying greater attention to nation-building activities. This is evident from the fact that the expenditure on education which was only Rs. 4.58 crores in 1946-47 when the present Congress Government again came to office, has now risen to over Rs. 12 crores. Similarly, the expenditure on agriculture rose from 2,62 crores to 5.28 crores, on irrigation from 54 lakhs to 3.12 crores, on cooperation and village industries from 34 lakhs to over Rs. 1 crore, on medical relief and public health from 2.10 crores to 5.22 crore and on electricity from 6 lakhs to 2.46 crores. These figures speak of a rapid expansion of the nation building activities in the State. The per capita expenditure on the development scheme in the Bombay State has been estimated to be the highest in the country, viz., about Rs. 18 per head of the population. Similarly, Bombay State incurred the highest expenditure on education among all the States and the per capita expenditure on education is also the highest. In the matter of expenditure on agriculture as well as medical relief and public health, Bombay State stands second among the various States.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

During the course of the third year of freedom, the following highlights in the matter of education deserve special attention:

1. Those who could not acquire the prescribed educational qualification due to their participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1942 were provided opportunities of serving as teachers by the Government.
2. Two new Universities—Gujarat University and Baroda University—came into existence in the State.
3. Government decided to shift the existing primary training colleges from towns and district headquarters to the rural areas in order to ensure rural atmosphere in them.
4. It was decided to extend the scheme of Basic education to all primary schools in the State.
5. Steps were taken to encourage the spread of Hindi in Devnagari script. It has been made compulsory in standards V to XI including standards V to VII in primary schools.
6. The scheme to advance loans to displaced persons studying in schools and colleges to enable them to prosecute their studies was introduced.
7. Special organisation was established to control and impart technical and industrial education in the State.
8. Implementation of Ghate—Parulekar Committee report liberalising pay scales and service conditions of teachers in secondary schools.
9. Educational guidance and information service bureau has been established.
10. To promote art education, the Government decided to give grants to private art institutions.
11. State Board of Historical record and Ancient Monuments was appointed.

A glance at the points mentioned above shows that the Government has been formulating comprehensive educational policies and programme which will bring to the masses including under privileged like backward classes not merely the vision but the reality of national freedom to achieve their uplift.

BETTER FOOD PRODUCTION

In the matter of agriculture the Grow More Food campaign has been given a further fillip. The State of Bombay is a deficit area and it will continue to be so for some time to come. The food production target of the Government is that of 3 lakhs tons by the end of 1951 which, if achieved, along with the normal imports from other surplus areas in the country will satisfy the self-sufficiency requirements of the State. This is the role that the State of Bombay has to play in the food producion campaign. The agriculture in the State having developed on fairly progressive lines and almost all cultivable land having come under the plough, it is very difficult to increase the production in the State as the production is already on a fairly high level.

A five-year food self-sufficiency plan of the Government from 1947-48 to 1951-52 was in operation in full swing and it was expected to cover by the end of 1952 the deficit of 4 lakh tons.

Among various grow more food propaganda campaigns, notable ones were the celebration of the Gram Sudhar Saptah and the tree planting fortnight which with the numerous concessions sanctioned by the Government instilled fresh enthusiasm among the cultivators.

Apart from increasing food production, drive against wastage of food was also launched and a campaign to popularise subsidiary food was undertaken.

AGRARIAN REFORMS

The third year of freedom witnessed a further landmark in the history of agrarian reforms. The Government decided the abolition of a number of anti-dated tenures which were a sort of burden both on the fertility of the land and the income of the tiller. These tenures included Bhagdari and Narwadari, Maleki, Talukdari and Khoti systems of land tenure.

In the matter of agrarian reforms, Bombay has proceeded on the lines which are calculated to bring about a radical change of passing on the land to the tiller peacefully and without any heavy financial burden on the State Exchequer. This is probably the reason why the Bombay schemes have already made considerable headway while the scheme in other States are labouring under the handicaps of financial burden. With the abolition of the abovementioned anti-dated tenure almost all the lands in the State will be on the Raitdari system Then other States may take a lesson from this experiment of the Bombay State, a lesson worthwhile under the present circumstances when there is undue strain on our economic structure.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Various schemes of irrigation, especially a scheme of minor irrigation, launched by the Government will go a long way in solving the problem of our food. India has got a very low percentage of irrigated land. Meshwa Canal in Kaira district which is expected to irrigate 18,000 acres of land, is nearing completion and irrigation will start by the end of this year. The

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NEVER IN DOUBT

The 'Bombay Chronicle' has been a staunch supporter and also a severe critic of our Prohibition programme. It is fortunate that it points out to us our numerous failures without malice and boldly criticises our mistakes without fear.

"I am usually right; sometimes it is possible I am wrong, but I am never in doubt," was the motto of an eminent judge in England. The 'Bombay Chronicle' is entitled to adopt it.

On the third anniversary of our Independence, I wish the 'Bombay Chronicle' a long, independent and fearless career of public service.

Shri B. G. Kher
CHIEF MINISTER, BOMBAY.
Poona,
12th August, 1950.

A PRAYER

We are now entering the fourth year of our independence. We have worked hard these three years, but we shall have to work harder still to be in the forefront in the comity of nations.

May God give us strength to achieve our purpose.

Shri Dinkarrao Desai
Minister for Civil Supplies

THREE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

FREE INDIA'S PROBLEMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Heavy Strain On Public Goodwill

MORE IMAGINATIVE AND BALANCED POLICY WANTED

BY S. L. THEOGARAJ

AUGUST 15 every year takes us back to this day of 1947, the day of our national joy, pride and hope. We rejoiced because on this day India threw away the shackles of a foreign power; we prided because we attained our freedom through a revolution unique in the history of the world, which alone among national struggles was fought 'with malice toward none'.

THOUGH the communal holocaust that had different parts of the country in its grip and partition of the country that had sunk many a patriot's heart had tempered down the joy and pride of the intelligentsia, the hope that the advent of freedom lit in the Indian remained a live one for the content of freedom was interpreted to him not only as political but as much economic and social; and he had already begun to think that August 15, 1947 would mark the beginning of an end to all his ills and his country's ills. Today, three years after independence, when the joy and pride have been mellowed down by the passage of time and events, has the hope been realized, or has it been kept as fresh as before, or has it turned into despair?

A NEW FORCE

India is today perhaps the most stable country in Asia with a political enlightenment comparable to that of any other country in the East. Her contribution to the United Nations and other conferences of political, economic and social importance and her quiet and unassumed leadership in Asia have made her a force to be reckoned in international affairs. India's reaction to any affair in any region of the globe, the world cannot afford to ignore. Undoubtedly India occupies an honourable place in the gallery of the great countries of the world. She is the rising power in the East, a fact which the East and the West have recognised.

Opinion is divided in this country on India's acceptance of the United Nations Security Council's resolution on Korea. India is blamed for not having strictly adhered to the path of neutrality she has professed to follow in international politics.

It was asserted from certain quarters that by this decision India had aligned herself with the Anglo-American bloc. America's reaction to Nehru's peace move gave a lie to this whisper. And, it should be said i fairness to those responsible for this decision, that India has tried, in a way that seemed best suited to her (and India is not committed to any military aid), to limit the area of the present conflict and to ensure a firm and sure check to any war that might break out in future.

India's appeal to the United Nations to settle the Kashmir issue, when the State had been acceded to her by the ruling prince and when it was quite possible for her to force a military decision in her favour, and her silence on Indo-China and Formosa only show India's eagerness not to ignore or forestall the only collective organisation in the world whose existence alone throws a ray of hope for international peace and security. India's move to bring back Russia to the Security Council (which Russia has subsequently done) and her efforts inside the Security Council and outside to secure for the People's Government of China its place there are clear demonstrations of her anxiety to promote peace between the two blocs.

RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

India's relations with Pakistan have not been what we wished them to be. Indeed they were far short of what we expected, for the nation reconciled to partition after being forced to believe that it was the only way to remove the causes of distrust and communal bitterness that had crept into Indian politics. But what has happened during these three years in the two countries, more especially in Pakistan, was perhaps the most depressing phase of the national existence. The gloomy Indo-Pakistan relations suffered a serious set-back when last winter troubles started in East Pakistan, and were so acute that for some time it seemed that theer was a complete break in mutual relations.

People on either side pleaded for and demanded an armed conflict as the only solution of the Indo-Pakistan problem. Wise leaderhip averted such a catastrophe and both countries have enough reasons to be thankful, for any armed conflict would have made it difficult as much for India as for Pakistan to retain her freedom. The Nehru-Liaquat Pact and subsequent agreements have created an atmosphere in both the countries to try to understand and resolve their differences.

Much of our doubts and impatience in establishing lasting peaceful relations between India and Pakistan would mitigate if we do not forget that by the long chain of actions and reactions of ill-wills the confidence of minorities in India was shaken and of those in Pakistan completely shattered. India's reference of the Kashmir Issue to the United Nations Security Council and her decision that the future of the State should depend entirely on the verdict of the people is her greatest and noblest gesture of forbearance with Pakistan and her policy. India has also by this act enhanced her reputation for fairplay, justice and democracy.

ECONOMIC SET BACK

Internally, however, the situation has deteriorated or failed to record any improvement in some of the most important sectors of the country's life. There seems to be a definite set-back in the economic field. Three years after independence, our budgets, both central and states, are not encouraging. With the exception of a few states budgets which have shown surplus, the surplus however being very unimpressive, all the budgets are deficit. Our Capital markets have not yet come out of depression. Cost of living is now about 150 per cent. it was at the end of the last war. Recent events show that our leaders have not yet gripped the economic situation in the country and that there is no common ground between expert economists and politicians. There does not seem to be any restriction on the expenditure on schemes which do not immediately improve the productivity of the land. India has not yet undertaken any mentionable hectic effort to stop avoidable imports. Otherwise we would not still be buying sugar abroad.

POOR YIELD

India's economic ills are to be cured in the various fields of our national life. Agriculture gets the prime place. India has not, strangely enough, marched forward in this all important field during the three years. Land reforms still remain on the paper. The Zamindari Abolition and the Agrarian Reforms received attention. Our meagre finances were wasted on Committees, Commissions, Conferences Questionnaires and Reports. But they have failed to effect any improvement in the country.

The acreage under irrigation in India exceeds the combined total acreage irrigated in the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Egypt, Italy and Japan, which together occupy roughly ten times India's total area. Despite this, the amazing fact is that not only India is not yet self-sufficient in food but her people die of starvation; and this is because India's yield per acre is content to remain at about the lowest in the world.

REFUGEE PROBLEM

The problem that has most affected India though the area concerned is limited is the refugee problem which with the troubles in Bengal reached monstrous dimensions. Moved by the harrowing tales of their brethren across the border the public almost frenzically cried for military action. It seemed for a moment that India was overwhelmed; but our leaders exhibited remarkable realism because it will be, at least for some years to come, to her own ruin if India fires the first shot. True, India has not been able to rehabilitate this uprooted mass of humanity; but she has provided shelter to them and accepted them as her own citizens. Government has provided roofed accommodation for about eighty per cent. of the displaced persons in India now, and of the rest a good proportion have made their own arrangements. Employment has been found for as many of the displaced persons as possible by relaxing prescribed qualifications and by other means. Students are given loans and stipends. Government is spending one crore of rupees every year on unattached women and children alone. Those who cry out that the government has ENTIRELY neglected them do not perhaps try to gauge the immensity of the problem.

LIVING CONDITIONS

A country's progress is recorded by the rise effected in the standard of living of its average citizen and the measure of security that the country

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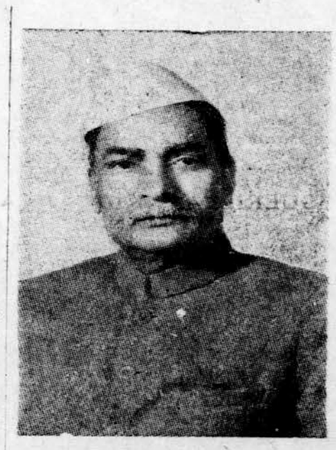
Be Proud Of Your Own Republic

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



WHILE celebrating the third anniversary of our freedom we have to remember that we have still a long way to go before we may feel that the responsibilities it brought in its train have been duly discharged. The way can be covered with success and speed only if the whole nation realises that it is not the job of the State alone but also its own.

There has been for centuries a gulf between the nation and the State on account of the latter being alien. It thus came to be considered an evil that had to be suffered but not to be supported. This mental attitude persists in some quarters even today. It must change if we are to progress. The State today is of the nation and for the nation. The psycholoical gulf that separates the two must be immediately filled up. The people must be proud of the great Democratic Republic which they have themselves established and whatever programme any one may consider necessary for the betterment of Bharat any action which tends to weaken or disrupt it should be looked upon as an act of treason. With a Constitution which on account of its adult franchise gives opportunities to all its citizens to take part in its governance and in shaping its policy and moulding its future, it is obvious that constitutional remedies for redressing any genuine grievances are available to all.

ACTIVE GOODWILL

It is to be hoped that fullest advantage will be taken of this and any matter involving the use of force against the Republic or any section of its citizens should be actively condemned and resisted by the people. The nation should put all its resources and will-power behind the State so that the latter may be able to function efficiently and effectively. It needs the active good-will and patriotic fervour of all its citizens who must recognise their duty towards it and joyfully render it.

Another point which requires emphasis today is that it is only by remaining firm in the path of right and true to moral values that our nation can progress. Sordid selfishness has been responsible for the manifold evils that our society has been suffering from and it manifests itself in innumerable ways. It has to be fought out and eliminated and decent standards of conduct have to be laid down and followed in practice. Whether it comes up in the form of exploitation on a scale where it cannot be easily detected or in the cruder form of blackmarketing, bribery and corruption, on however a small or large scale, or in the more plausible form of caste, communal or provincial rivalry, it has to be regarded as sordid selfishness and must be done away with.

I have no doubt in my mind that our people who are the inheritors of a great culture and the masters of immense moral and spiritual resources shall conquer the enemy within and build up an India of which all will be proud.

—Dr. Rajendra Prasad

COUNTRY FIRST

It is for all of us to consolidate our freedom and keep India's prestige very high in the comity of nations. This can be achieved only by always remembering that we all live for the country, setting aside all other considerations.

Shri M. M. Naik Nimbalkar
Minister for Labour and Industries.

WHAT CIVIL LIBERTY MEANS

BY DR. S. K. SINHA
CHIEF MINISTER, BIHAR

CIVIL and political liberty is not complete without social and economic freedom. In order to make civil liberty real and useful, the stress should now be on social and economic liberty and we should all work ceaselessly to create conditions to ensure this.

We should welcome talks of liberty, but some of those who merely stress political and civil liberty, often forget that humanity has travelled much beyond that stage of history when ideas of political and civil liberty were born. The eighteenth century man was engaged in a grim struggle against feudalism and a society based on class privileges in which the individual man had no place.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY

In this struggle he was inspired by the ideal of a democratic society based on the principle of equal right of all to happiness. He emerged victorious from that struggle and in his declarations embodied the ideals of liberty and equality. In founding democracy on political and civil liberty he overrated the human instinct for freedom and reckoned without the hunger of the body and inertia of the mind of men. Lock's philosophy formed the corner-stone of these declarations of human rights and, therefore, Lock's idea of property formed the basis of the new society that emerged. March of time showed that the liberty of individual as envisaged in those declarations meant a liberty to remain poor. Democracy is said to be the only form of government most consistent with liberty because the policy pursued by a democratic State is said to be the result of active and intelligent participation of the individual will in the evolution of the general will of the State. But in order that this participation may be possible, the individual has to be placed in a position to so participate. Fear of hunger has to be removed and the inertia of his mind conquered.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Soon after the declaration of political and civil right there was disillusionment and man set out on a search of those rights which would make his civil liberty real and useful. The result is the modern stress on social and economic freedom. To be a free man requires not only the right to speak freely but also freedom from want, and freedom from exploitation. He has a right to work and to a fair and equitable reward for that work. Thus from the old negative freedom of political and civil liberty, we have reached the stage of positive freedom of social and economic freedom. Along with a fight for political and civil liberty there should be a fight for social and economic liberty as well. For this we shall have to redefine our notions not only of liberty but also of various other things, including property, which form the basis of social relationship.

IDEA OF PROPERTY

During the last century and a half no other notion has undergone so revolutionary a change as that of property. Property is now believed to be the creation of society and the vast structure of economic relationships which had been built on the notion of property arising out of the philosophy of Locke, which, formed the bed-rock of eighteenth century political thinking, has been badly shattered by the onslaught of this new idea about property. We in this country too have to redefine ideas underlying human relationships and to strike a new balance of conflicting interests within our society in the light of those redefinitions.

LAND, AIR AND SEA FORCES

THE past year witnessed many-sided progress and some far-reaching changes in free India's defence organisation. A decision of far-reaching importance was taken by the Defence Ministry when from April 1 last it assumed overall control of and complete financial responsibility for the State Forces. This was achieved with the full agreement of the Rajpramukhs of the State Unions. The State Forces are now being reorganised and when this process is completed, they will, in all respects, including pay and allowances and organisation, be on a par with Indian Army units.

OUR OWN ARMS

The country has been trying to become self-sufficient in armaments, and the planned programme of production in ordnance factories was adhered to during the last year. In addition to normal production, a great deal of experimental work was carried on in connection with the manufacture of new stores for the three Services. Two factories which were in existence during the war, but had ceased production, were restarted. Arrangements are being made for the reopening of two other ordnance factories, where the manufacture of components has already been started.

A more ambitious scheme planned was the setting up of a prototype-sum-machine tool factory. Plant for this factory is being obtained from abroad and the building work, already commenced, is progressing satisfactorily. This factory is intended to provide specialised machine tools for feeding the other ordnance factories, though its main purpose will be to assist in the development of new manufactures by providing a place where prototypes can be produced. To make the factory more useful, a training school will be attached which will impart instruction to workmen in skilled crafts.

When this prototype factory is completed by early 1951, it is likely to become much easier to develop new types of manufactures in the other ordance factories. Meanwhile, every effort is being made to step up the production and capacity of the ordnance factories, both in regard to quantity and the range of manufacture.

Another important development has been in respect of the method of selection of officers for the three Services. A combination of qualifying Union Public Service Commission examinations and carefully worked-out psychological and other tests by the Services Boards has ensured careful and fair selection.

For this, a Psychological Research Organisation, on the lines recommended by a committee set up to examine the system of selection of officer cadets in the three Services, has been created as part of the Defence Science Organisation.

NOMENCLATURE

With the inauguration of the Republican Constitution from January 26 last, there have been important changes in nomenclature in all the three Services.

The use of the prefix 'Royal', wherever it occurred in the designation of a service, a regiment, a corps or a unit of the Armed Forces, has been discontinued. Similarly, the expression 'His Majesty's Ship' before the names of vessels of the Navy has been dropped, and the words Indian Naval "Ship" substituted.

Three gallantry awards, namely Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra, have been instituted. A fourth award, Asoka Chakra, has been decided upon for conferment in recognition of acts other than in combat with the enemy, as for example in maintaining law and order.

RESERVE FORCE

In order to build up a reserve force to be called into service in a national emergency, a Territorial Army is being raised.

Intended to be a second line of defence, the Territorial Army, when embodied, will reinforce the regular Army as and when the occasion demands. Its task will be to guard the home front, help keep the supply and communication lines open man the coastal defences and assist the civil administration in preserving internal order.

Besides infantry units, the arms of services in the T.A. will be the armoured, artillery, engineer, signal, service and electrical and mechanical engineers corps.

Recruitment to the T.A., launched in October last year, has been organised on an India-wide basis, with a target strength of 1,30,000. Though recruitment has been satisfactory in many areas, in others it has not come up to expectations. There is still need for more men, particularly technicians, for the urban units, and steps are being taken to accelerate recruitment.

The provincial units recently underwent a course of three-months' recruit training, during which a fairly high standard of military efficiency was achieved.

KHARAKVASLA ACADEMY

Estimated to cost Rs 5.87 crores, work on the construction of the National Defence Academy at Kharakvasla, Poona, for the combined basic training of office cadets of the three Services, was started in right earnest in October last year, when its foundation-stone was laid by the Prime Minister.

As the project will take some four years to complete, an experimental Defence Academy has been functioning for a year and a half at Dehra Dun, with a Military Wing and a Joint Services Wing attached to it.

EFFICIENT ARMY

India can today boast of an adequate and efficient Army, which has made striking progress since the transfer of power. This has been achieved despite the fact that most of the officers commanding Areas, Divisions, Sub-Areas and units are rather young for their commands, as also some of those holding top staff appointments. The withdrawal of the vast majority of British officers who had hitherto occupied important positions in the Army, except some in the technical branches, created a vacuum which at first appeared impossible to fill.

Indians had then no experience whatever of higher commands and higher staff appointments, but these young officers, who stepped into their new shoes at short notice, have carried out their formidable task with credit. The Army's commitments fulfilled in Kashmir and Hyderabad so remarkably bear convincing testimony to the organising and operational abilities of these officers.

The Army has now been practically fully nationalised, the only exception being in the case of a few appointments still in the hands of British Officers with specialised technical knowledge, who will continue until suitably qualified Indians are available.

With a view to making the Army representative of all sections of the people, irrespective of caste or creed, the system of class composition based on fixed percentages and the distinction between the so-called martial and non-martial classes have been done away with. Recruitment has now been thrown open to all and is governed strictly by competitive merit and physical fitness alone.

Though India's Army is not yet self-contained in regard to its equipment, its training is being carried out in the same way as that of the armies of other major powers of the world. Officers are attending military education institutions in the U.K. and the U.S.A., where they are trained as staff officers and given advanced instruction in technical subjects. The Staff College, which has been re-created at Wellington, trains staff officers for all the three Services.

With a view to infusing a sense of discipline among the people, the Army has initiated a novel plan of simple military training for civilians. Sponsored by the C.-in-C., this voluntary training is given on the basis of 'no-cost' to the State, and it is hoped that this will go a long way to make men more conscious of their civic responsibilities.

NAVAL EXPANSION

India's Navy is still a small force, but since the attainment of freedom, Government have paid special attention to modernise it. With a view to developing an effective navy, Government have taken in hand a ten-year programme of expansion. It envisages a task force of three cruisers, including the 7,000-ton 'Delhi' already acquired from the U.K., an aircraft-carrier, eight or nine destroyers and minor ships.

As a result of partition, India was deprived of the vital naval training centre at Karachi, besides one-third of the fleet. This greatly weakened the Indian Navy, and Government had to take immediate steps to make good the deficiency by creating fresh training facilities in the country and acquiring additional ships from abroad.

India's Navy was reinforced in January last when a flotilla of three modern destroyers—the 'Rajput', the 'Rana and the Ranj—joined the fleet. Their acquisition marked a distinct phase in the development of India's naval force into one that can undertake complete responsibility to defend her 2,000-mile-long coastline and protect her vast interests on the sea.

MAJOR TRAINING CENTRE

Cochin and Vizagapatam, both harbours, promise to become free India's major naval centres. Though Bombay will continue to be the main naval base of the IN, the naval stations at Madras and Calcutta may also be expanded in the next few years.

Cochin on the west coast is being developed into a major naval training establishment. On Willingdon Island there are to be concentrated gunnery, navigation and anti-submarine schools. The foundation-stone for the permanent buildings to house these schools was laid by the Defence Minister in February last, but they are already working there in temporary accommodation.

A few Indian officers have been sent to the U.K. for advanced training in naval aviation. There are others who are receiving flying training at the Air Force Academies at Ambala and Jodhpur, after which they will learn how to operate naval aircraft before being qualified as pilots. Arrangements are being made at Cochin for a fleet air arm base, which will start functioning when the first batch of trainees in naval aviation has completed their courses. When the time is ripe, planes and aircraft-carriers will be purchased for this branch of the I.N.

Signal and electrical schools are proposed to be shifted from Cochin to be established on a permanent basis at Jamnagar. A Naval School was set up at Vizagapatam after partition in place of the Boys' Training Establishment at Karachi. The Mechanical Training Establishment at Lonavle has been improved and its scope greatly extended.

Both officers and ratings will be trained in these technical institutions and when the scheme is implemented, India will no longer need to send her seamen to the U.K. for higher training.

In order to be able to meet the rising demand of an expanding navy for repairs and refit, there is a move that the Bombay dockyard should be largely expanded and modernised.

COMPACT AIR FORCE

During the last 12 months, the Indian Air Force has not merely grown a year older, from 16 to 17, but has witnessed all-round progress, which has further reinforced the foundation of the youngest of the three Services. Though yet in its teens, the I.A.F. today is a compact force of no mean striking power for its size.

A notable achievement during the year under review has been the inauguration of a new scheme of "all-through' flying training in place of the old system. The staff and instructors are now able to teach and supervise the same flight cadets during their entire training, shortening the period of training and producing better results. As a result the Advanced Flying School at Ambala and the Elementary Flying Training School at Jodhpur have both been raised in status to be now known as No. 1 and No. 2 Air Force Academies, imparting flying training to pupil pilots from A to Z. The Initial Training Wing at Coimbatore has also been re-organised to be now known as No. 3 Air Force Academy for training officers of the ground duty branches.

A modern air force is inconceivable without radar, and accordingly, a Radar School has been opened and steps taken to secure the latest ground radar equipment and to train a large team of technicians. Officers are also being sent to the U.K. for specialised signals training.

Another improvement made during the year is in respect of the import of a number of radio-beacon transmitters to work in conjunction with radio-radars, now a standard fitting, in most of the aircraft, allowing the pilots to steer to the stations from which radio-beacon signals are being sent out. These beacons can also be employed in locating the position of an aircraft in the air by taking bearings on two or more redio-beacons and plotting them on a chart.

A Technical Training College has been opened at Jalahalli, near Bangalore, combining the courses of air force engineering officers and apprentices. In this institution, British experts are assisting the IAF personnel on the staff. Further, the Air Navigators' Training School established at Jodhpur seeks to overcome the present shortage of navigators in the I.A.F. A Flying Instructors' School and a Paratroopers' School are other links in the chain of training establishments.

Th two major Air Force formations under Air HQ, formerly known as No. 1 (Operational) Group and No. 2 (Training) Group, are now designed as Operational Command and Training Command respectively. The change in nomenclature is intended to indicate their higher status and their new functions.

The IAF organisation for the overhaul and major repairs of aircraft has also been re-modelled. In order to effect economy in manpower and increase over-all efficiency, the Aircraft Repairs Depot and the Aircraft Storage Unit have both been combined into the Base Repair Depot at Kanpur.

Yet another event of importance for the Service during the year has been the laying of the foundation-stone of the first permanent IAF Station at Agra in the beginning of March by the Defence Minister. The short-term plan of the IAF works-project contemplates the construction of three permanent stations, including the one at Agra.

HINDU CODE REFLECTS PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC OPINION

IN THE light of the epoch-making and noble Constitution that we have given to ourselves, the Hindu Code, which is pending before Parliament would if passed into law, be the first systematised attempt, on a vast scale, to remove, as far as possible, all discriminations based on caste or sex and to provide a uniform civil code for all Hindus.

The progress of civilization has always had to put up a hard fight against obsolete and retrogressive notions. But in the end civilization has always marched ahead.

Hindu law, as now understood, has the oldest pedigree of any known system of jurisprudence and it governs millions of people extending from Kashmir to Cape Camorin, who agree in nothing else except in their submission to it. One can, therefore, well understand the opposition that is aroused when an attempt is made to codify the law to suit modern conditions. The ancient SMRITIS and the subsequent commentaries are regarded by the orthodox people as divine in origin. The worship of the Book is a feature of the early days of all nations; and the progress of civilization has a hard task to overcome the belief in the unchangeable nature of the sacred text, but, the law cannot remain unchanged. Custom still grows unchecked, although retarded by the fact that it has been codified. The time, however, comes when custom outgrows the law and the obsolete part of the law needs to be discarded.

In modern days there is a Legislature whose function it is to alter the law as circumstances change. In the olden days when the Code was believed to be of divine revelation, the only way in which the law could be made to follow custom was by Rishis having proper authority putting a gloss upon

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

the sacred text to explain away its inconsistencies. It was natural that under such circumstances the commentators should disagree with one another, with the result that the law divided into several schools following the one or the other commentator. It would now be up to the Legislature, which has taken the place of these old Rishis and commentators, in their collective wisdom, leaving aside sentimental considerations, to gauge the real sense of progressive public opinion and even to anticipate it by making such changes in the law which would adjust the lives of millions of Hindus to the genuine needs and aspirations of the modern age.

PUBLIC OPINION GAUGED

In order to smoothen out differences and to render the passage of the Code easy through the Legislature an undertaking was given in Parliament that an informal conference of representatives of various sections of the public would be held at which the main topics in controversy would be discussed. An informal conference was accordingly held in New Delhi, in April this year at which the main topics in controversy would be discussed. An informal conference was accordingly held in New Delhi in April this year at which the main topics in controversy namely, marriage and divorce, joint family and succession, were discussed. It is understood that except for the extreme orthodox view, which opposed any change in the existing Hindu law and could not be persuaded by an argument based on adjusting Hindu law to the present social and economic life of the Hindu community, a substantial measure of agreement to the Code could be expected, if the Bill were to be modified in certain respects.

The proposal that all Hindu marriages should be monogamous appears to have received general support as also the fact that divorce should be recognised by statute as being a necessary corollary to monogamous marriages. Minor modifications may have to be made in the Code with respect to the followers of Marumakkattayam and Aliyasanatana laws prevalent in Malabar; but otherwise no material changes may perhaps be expected with respect to the law proposed in this behalf.

A CRUMBLING INSTITUTION

The most distinctive feature of Hindu law is the joint family system still persisting as a relic of the communal ownership of property suited to an agricultural community. The coparcenary property consists of that which is ancestral or acquired by joint labour or funds or acquired by an individual member and thrown into the common stock. The notion of individual ownership of self-acquired property is of later growth. Great inroads have been made into this system and today the joint family is a fast crumbling institution. Sentimental attachment to this system, however, still persists and a large section of the public appears to feel that whatever little may now survive of this system should not be put an end to by law, but should be allowed to die a natural death. In this view, it is possible that some minor modifications may have to be made in the Chapter relating to joint family.

As respects succession, although a lot has been said about the inadvisability of giving a share to the daughter, the preponderance of view seems to be that the daughter, is in fairness entitled to a share in the property of her father but that the brothers should be at liberty to buy off the sister's share compulsorily. It may be that to give her the same share as a son may not meet with the approval of the general public having regard to the position which a daughter occupies in Hindu family, and this may mean that a different share has to be proposed for a daughter, whose share may be further dependent upon whether she is married or otherwise. Here again, special provisions may have to be made for the followers of the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasanatana laws. In Malabar where the society is largely matriarchal and inheritance is generally traced through the female.

It is not known whether Government has come to any conclusions as a result of the informal conference and, if so, what those conclusions are. But the informal conference appears to have been of considerable help in affording an opportunity for a fair and frank discussion on the various provisions contained in the Bill and the necessity or otherwise for further changes in the Code as redrafted by the Select Committee. The public, therefore, await with keenness the further consideration of the Code in the next session of Parliament.

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WORSE HEADACHES THAN EXPECTED

Foreign Possessions In India

EXCEPT for the merger of Chandernagore with the Republic of India in May this year, the position of French and Portuguese settlements in India has not changed, in spite of the intensity of popular feeling in these foreign enclaves to join the rest of India as early as possible.

The most important event in the history of French possessions in India was the merger of Chandernagore with the Republic of India, on May 2, 1950, as the result of a referendum. Nothing has yet been decided about the other possessions: Pondicherry, Karikal, Yenam and Mahe, which lie scattered on the east and west coasts in the South.

Immediately after August 15, 1947, public opinion, both, in India and in these Settlements demanded merger with India. Following negotiations, the Government of France issued a declaration in June 1948, stating that the people of the French Establishments in India would be allowed to decide whether they would continue to be subject to French rule, or would join India. The arrangements to hold a referendum would be made by mutual agreement, both parties refraining from applying any pressure, internal or external, upon the people. The process of ascertaining the wishes of the people was to be (a) to hold fresh municipal elections in the Settlements, and (b) to call a meeting of the Municipal Assembly of Chandernagore and of the combined Assemblies of the other four Settlements to set the date for the referendum. The Assembly was also to suggest to the French Government the modalities of the referendum.

Later events in French India showed that in actual fact the right of self-determination clearly accepted by the French Government was being subjected locally to various pressures and ingenious restrictions.

The Government of India, in consequence, requested the French Government to postpone the municipal elections scheduled to be held in October 1948. The Prime Minister of India in his conversation with the French Government in Paris also urged the postponement of the elections and the appointment of observers to be present during the elections. These two steps were suggested, in order to assure the French Indian people that the elections would be fair.

The French Government did not agree to either proposal. Elections in Pondicherry, Karikal and Yenam took place on Oct. 24, 1948. Terrorism on the part of pro-French elements forced the Karikal Congress to boycott the elections. There were serious disturbances in Mahe during the elections. In the process of re-establishing order, the French Government employed troops and had a cruiser stationed off Mahe. A large number of French Indian citizens had to flee into neighbouring Indian territories, many of whom were political leaders of standing. The Government of India later suggested that these people should be allowed to take part in the postponed elections in Mahe, but they were not allowed to do so. The elections were held in February, 1949, and a completely pro-French party was returned to the Municipal Assembly.

VIGOROUS REPRESENTATION

The Municipal Assemblies of Pondicherry, Karikal, Yenam and Mahe fixed December 11, 1949, as the date for the referendum and suggested important procedural arrangements. The Government of India made vigorous representation to the French Foreign Office urging that suitable arrangements be made for the Referendum in order to avoid a repetition of the stage-managed municipal election, and to ensure that everyone was free to vote as he desired. After considerable correspondence and discussion in Paris, it was agreed that neutral observers acceptable to both Governments should be appointed during the referendum. Ignoring this agreement, the French authorities started revision of the electoral rolls—a vital process connected with the referendum—without the presence of neutral observers. Further representations against this led to an understanding that after the preliminary preparation of these rolls, their revision would be undertaken in the presence of the neutral observers.

Three outstanding issues which have a bearing on the arrangements for the referendum are: (a) all political parties to have full freedom to appeal to the people; (b) persons holding a position of profit under the French Government or Local Administration should not be allowed to participate in the election campaign; and (c) political refugees who have been promised an amnesty should be allowed to return to the Settlements and take part in the political campaigns.

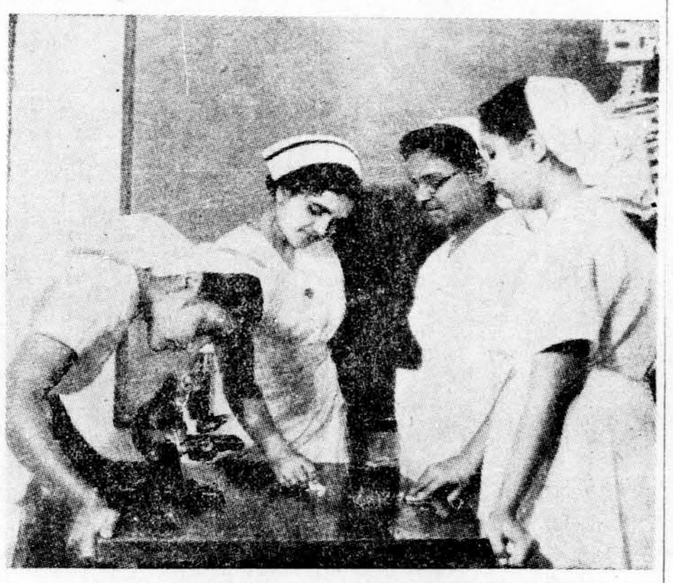
A FALSE COMPLAINT

The French Government have tried to make out that the Government of India, contrary to the spirit of the June 1948 Agreement, have applied economic pressure on the population of the French Establishments by terminating on April 1, 1950, the Customs Union Agreement of 1941. During the war, a customs union was entered into between the Government of India and the French India authorities in 1941, under which in return for the payment of an annual subsidy of Rs. 6,20,00 by the Government of India to the French India authorities, they handed over the customs jurisdiction over the area to the Government of India and for purposes of import-export and customs regulations French India became virtually a part of India. The agreement was liable to termination on a year's notice. In March, 1948, i.e. before the June, 1948 Declaration the Government of India gave a year's notice to terminate the customs union, as conditions had changed since the Agreement was made. No reply, however, was received from the French Government for almost a year. In February, 1949, the Government of India offered to continue the 1941 Agreement till the referendum, in order not to disturb the existing conditions. The French Government did not accept this offer; but in the middle of March, 1949, they proposed, instead, a modification of the 1941 Agreement, which, in view of the proximity of the referendum and the difficulty of examining the provisions in the very short time left before the 1941 Agreement expired on the 31st March, the Government of India could not consider.

The Customs Union Agreement, therefore, terminated with effect from April, 1949 and necessary customs and import and export regulations applicable to foreign territories were applied to the French Settlements. The Government of India had also introduced a permit system regulating the movement of persons between the French establishments and their enclaves, on the one hand, and Indian territory on the other, mainly because these settlements were used by Indian Communists as the base for their operations in neighbouring Indian territories, and because it would be of assistance in enforcing customs Regulations which after the war had become much stricter than before 1941 due to post-war economic conditions.

The Government of India again offered, at the end of April, 1949, to restore the 1941 Customs Union Agreement until the referendum. This offer was also rejected by the French Government. For their part, in order to ensure that the application of customs regulations did not cause unnecessary hardship to the people of the Settlements, the Government of India have made certain relaxations in the application of normal customs regulations and the French authorities have now acknowledged that most of the difficulties have been removed.

The Government of India's efforts to reach a settlement with the French outhorities on the question of referendum are still continuing.



SISTERS OF MERCY

NURSING in India today is a noble and dignified profession offering a satisfying career to the educated and intelligent young woman. The traditional feeling of reluctance has now disappeared and an increasing number of educated young women are coming forward to undertake responsibilities as nurses. True the nursing profession makes many heavy demands, mental and physical, on the individual, but to those who meet the demands without stint the rewards are great in terms of mental and spiritual, values.

A nurse who is qualified has ample chances to come forward in building the country's future. In the public health field the nurse has a vital share in implementing public health programmes.

There are in India about 150 schools for training in general (sick) nursing and 150 for midwifery training. About a thousand nurses and twelve to thirteen hundred midwives qualify each year. A very important step forward in nursing education was the establishment of two nursing colleges in India in 1946, one in New Delhi by the Government of India, and the other in Vellore in the Christian Medical College. But with all this India still needs a greater number of nurses. When all other nations in the world have greater percentage of professional nurses, our country lags far behind. This can be made up only if more number of young women volunteer to this noble mission. India urgently calls all to do their bit and build a healthy India.

PILL BOX OF FASCISM

Portugal Rules With Iron Hand In Goa

BY S. RODRIGUES

INDIA'S 320 millions today celebrate their third Independence Anniversary. But lest we forget, nearly 1,000,000 of her sons and daughters in the French and Portuguese pockets, strewn along India's vast coastline, still have to break the shackles of Western Colonialism.

To those still in bondage, the day is just another day; to us who are free, it means renewed efforts to break the chains that hold our brethren in bondage.

France has expressed her willingness to abide by the decision of the people of her settlements in India; Portugal is not only not prepared to discuss the future status of her territories, but has gone ahead with legislation for incorporation of Goa and sister settlements within the Portuguese Republic.

INEVITABLE FATE

India's attitude towards these foreign "pillboxes of Fascism—as Mr. Owen Lattimore, American expert on Far Eastern Affairs, calls them—was made crystal clear by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before India's independence. At the 55th session of the Indian National Congress in 1948, Pandit Nehru emphatically stated that these "pimples" on India's face would have to be removed.

As early as July 1946, Pandit Nehru ruled out a suggestion that the Congress should launch "direct action" against the Portuguese administration in Goa. He said: "I do not think it will be necessary to start any kind of direct action, because the Portuguese Administration will disappear once British power disappears from India. You cannot expect the Congress to lead an agitation against pimples."

Two years after Britain's withdrawal from India, the "status quo" remained.

The Jaipur Congress session in 1948 adopted a resolution which, in part, said: "With the establishment of independence in India the continued existence of Foreign Possessions in India becomes anomalous and opposed to the conception of India's unity and freedom. Therefore, it becomes necessary for these possessions to be politically incorporated in India.

Yet today, these settlements are still labouring under foreign regimes, and even astrologers hesitate to predict when they will be freed, especially the Portuguese Settlements. But freed they must be. Nothing stands out more prominently than Pandit Nehru's recent utterance: "There is no doubt in the mind of the Government of India that Goa will have to come to India."

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS

The Portuguese possessions in India are Goa, Daman and Diu, all that is left of Portugal's once mighty maritime Indian Empire stretching over a major portion of the Deccan Plateau upto the Gulf of Cambay. These possessions have a population of about 550,000 in an area of 1,130 square miles. Goa, the largest of these settlements lies 300 miles south of Bombay and has an area of 1,062 square miles.

The Portuguese were the first among the European powers to discover the sea route to India.

On May 20, 1498 Vasco da Gama coming as an adventurer and trader, landed at Calicut. Better armed than the Arab, Negro, Ethiopian, Persian and Turk traders, they soon established a regime of protectorates over the warring rajas who vied with one another to put themselves under the protection of the "feringhi" (white man's) flag.

Then Alphonso de Albuquerque, who succeeded Vasco da Gama easily annexed Goa, which was ruled by the Adil Shahis of Bijapur in 1510. Thirty-six years later dissensions broke out in the Adil Shahi family still ruling at Bijapur, and Prince Meale Khan, one of the contestants for the throne, called in the Portuguese who were ever ready to help as it gave them an opportunity of further expanding their empire.

At the close of hostilities, the Portuguese remained with the territories of Salsette and Bardez, which with the city and island of Goa, make up what is known today as the "Velhas Conquistas" or Old Conquests.

The "Novas Conquistas", or new conquests, comprising the rest of present-day Goa territory were acquired at various times after 1745.

Portuguese power continued to prosper till the appearance of the Dutch and the English at the beginning of the 17th Century. Her alliance with Spain considerably weakened her at home and abroad and the rise of the Maratha power in the Deccan threatened her India conquests.

In 1683, Sambhaji invaded Bardez and Salsette, reducing the land under Portuguese domination to its present size, and in 1739 the Maratha general Chimnaji Appa annexed the entire province of the north comprising Bassein and Salsette, north of Bombay.

FREEDOM FIGHT

Goa's freedom fight began as early as 1852. The Ranas, a hardy Rajput tribe, carried out guerilla warfare under the banner of revolt against the Portuguese until they were finally put down with great severity in 1912. Some of their leaders were deported.

Little is known of any real freedom struggle in or outside Goa after the liquidation of the Ranas.

But in 1946, a non-violent campaign to secure civil liberties was begun under the leadership of the Indian Socialist leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. He went to Goa and led a huge demonstration in the city of Vaco da Gama. Some of the leaders were arrested in the lathi-charge that followed and in the face of mounting repression the movement died out. Since then freedom movements in Goa have come under the Government's extensive repressive measures.

The story of Goa's trade must make interesting reading in the light of her centuries-old lack of industrial enterprise. In 1945, the value of imports amounted to Rs. 151 lakhs while of exports to Rs. nine lakhs.

Since then the position has improved and today Goa has begun a few industries like soap, sugar and candle. Iron ore and manganese ore are being mined in some parts.

Goa's tourist traffic is her best money spinner and it has shown vast increase since the introduction of prohibition in Bombay and Madras. Anyone leaving Portuguese India has to pay an emigration fee of 12 annas. In addition large sums of money constantly flow into Goa through remittance to dependants of the "emigrants".

India's anxiety for an early settlement of these "pillboxes of Fascism" has been heightened since the Korea war. With a world conflagration in the offing, those foreign pockets can be a real danger to India's security. The need of the hour is quick and firm action through diplomatic channels by the Government of India.

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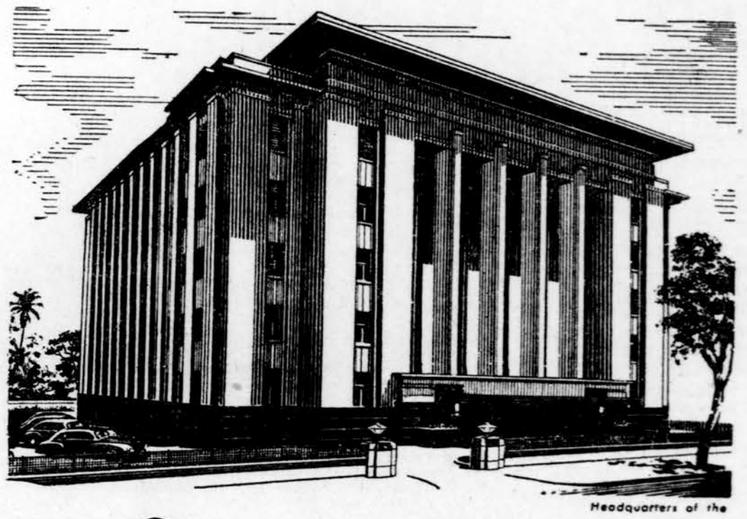

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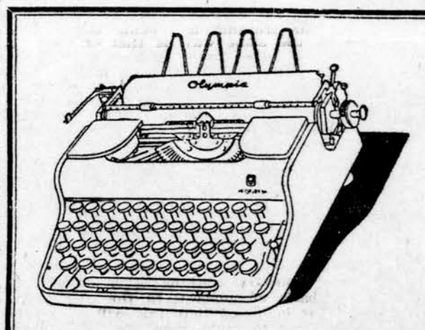

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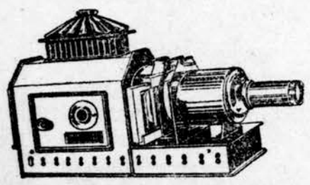

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"WHERE freedom is menaced, or justice threatened, or aggression takes place, we cannot and shall not be neutral." Those words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, now famous, form a key to India's foreign policy, and our stand on Korea has given them the stamp of authenticity.

Some people have been surprised at our attitude to the Korean war, some are sceptical of its practical consequences. From the day she became independent, India's declared policy has been to keep out of power politics and promote the cause of peace. This does not mean barren neutrality or selfish sitting on the fence. India's decision on Korea shows her determination not to countenance aggression, no matter where it comes from.

PRIMARY INTEREST—PEACE

India responded to the call of the United Nations on the occurrence of aggression in Korea without in any way swerving from that policy of independence which she is determined to follow in foreign affairs or aligning herself to one group of powers. India is primarily interested in peace, and it is in the interest of peace and collective security that she agreed to give her moral support to the U.N resolutions on Korea.

To some, even more puzzling than our decision on Korea has been the Prime Minister's personal attempt to resolve the deadlock in the United Nations by appealing to Marshal Stalin and Mr. Acheson. This too, was entirely in accord with the fundamentals of our foreign policy. Another quotation from the celebrated Washington address of our Prime Minister would explain the position: "We have to meet aggression and resist it, but even while resisting aggression the ultimate objective of peace and reconciliation is never to be lost sight of."

India's initiative, therefore, in approaching the Big Powers for speedy and peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict was nothing new, but only a practical application of the policy which has been laid down and which she has always meant to follow.

The decision to accept the two U.N resolutions on Korea was made, in the first place, to make the aggressor feel the weight of world opinion, then to localise the conflict and, finally, to end hostilities. Unfortunately, hostilities did not cease and it became obvious that the North Koreans would not stop fighting and withdraw to the 38th Parallel unless, perhaps, the U.S.S.R. used their influence. The first problem was, therefore, to bring back Russia to the United Nations. Equally important, in India's eyes, was the need for the new Chinese Government to be represented in the Security Council. It was only in this way that the United Nations could be reactivated and made once more to reflect world opinion. Though the peace move did not achieve any immediate result, it demonstrated India's sincerity and active desire to promote peace.

NO APPEASEMENT

The suggestion to give representation to Communist China was not offered as a concession to aggression or as a bargaining counter. It was made because India was convinced that it was just, as well as expedient. The People's Government is now firmly established and exercises effective control over the whole of China except the Island of Formosa where the Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek rules. It seemed unreal, therefore, to allow the Nationalist representative to continue to sit as a permanent member of the Security Council on behalf of China.

India recognised the People's Republic on December 30, 1949. She was one of the first countries outside the Communist blocks to do so and gave the lead in this matter to other Commonwealth Nations, including the United Kingdom. This recognition was based on an understanding of the revolutionary change that had altered the internal Government of China and was a historical event of great significance. Although the pattern of the new Government in China was very different from her own, India realised that the Communist regime represented the will of the Chinese people, was a strong and stable Government and should, therefore, be recognised as the Government of the country. Since then India has favoured as a logical corollary, Communist China's representation in the United Nations in place of the Nationalist Government which has ceased to function.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDO-CHINA

The recognition of the Bao Dai Government in Indo-China by the U.K., U.S.A., Australia, Belgium, Holland, New Zealand, Italy, Greece and Siam and the Ho Chi Minh Government by the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania did not deter India from taking an independent stand in the matter. Any hasty action was considered unwise as it was too early to say whether Bao Dai had the support of his people or Ho Chi Minh. India, has, therefore, not recognised either of the regimes in Indo-China.

The recognition of Communist China and the refusal to recognise either Bao Dai or Chi Minh regime illustrate another important aspect of our foreign policy—and that is to consider each situation on its own merits without in any way being involved in power politics or ideological conflicts.

NO ISOLATIONIST

While India would make an independent approach to problems of international importance, she has no desire to remain in isolation. On the contrary, it has been India's endeavour to establish friendly relations with all the countries of the world. In most cases the initiative for the exchange of diplomatic relations is taken by foreign governments and today we have established diplomatic relations with many countries. Our Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs has been so keen to make personal contacts abroad. His recent visit to the United States and Canada and to Indonesia, Burma and Malaya were made for this purpose.

Pandit Nehru did not go to the United States with any idea of signing treaties or making political or commercial pacts. He went there merely to create a better understanding between India and the U.S.A. His visit to Indonesia, a country with which India's relations have been intimate in the past as well as in the recent present, had the same objective.

During the year, from August 1949, to July 1950, the highlights of our foreign relations have been the decision on Korea, the recognition of China, Pandit Nehru's visit to the United States, Canada and Indonesia, and the signing of treaties of friendship with Afghanistan, Iran and Nepal.

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INDIAN GOODS ON DISPLAY ABROAD

Export Trade Stimulants

AN INCREASINGLY effective means of promoting our export trade is the holding of or participation in Trade Exhibition in foreign lands. Besides being the best medium for visual trade publicity—a fact that has been recognised by many leading countries, these serve to bring together producers and consumers. In the U.S.A., Canada, the United Kingdom and several countries on the Continent of Europe annually hold more than one international exhibition or trade fair.

India's policy relating to such exhibitions is commendably judicious being implemented in a manner designed to suit the economy of the country. The effort in the fact is adjusted from time to time to meet not only short-term needs—although inevitably importance and maintenance is now attached to hard-currency areas—but also the creation and maintenance of long-term markets.

PLANNED PUBLICITY

Indian exhibitions abroad are arranged in four different ways. First, the Ministry of Commerce undertakes every year at Government's cost participation in three or FOUR IMPORTANT WORLD FAIRS. Secondly, when and wherever necessary WHOLLY INDIAN EXPOSITIONS are arranged. Thirdly, aid and encouragement are given to Indian manufactureres or their dealers to participate in important world fairs by affording or procuring for them facilities, such as exemption from customs, export, import and foreign exchange formalities. Fourthly regular and permanent showrooms-cum-emporiums, are being set up at suitable trade centres abroad.

Since March 1947, the Ministry has arranged 19 exhibitions abroad. Thirteen of these have been international trade fairs and the remaining six wholly Indian expositions, held at trade junctions chosen for their commercial importance or, sometimes, to meet special needs.

Commercial publicity abroad is organised according to a plan drawn up in advance and in consultation with the Trade Commission or Embassy concerned. Factors governing the trade between India and the country where the exhibition is held are necessarily taken into account, and the type of goods to be displayed is usually determined by the nature of the market in the country of exhibition. Commodities in which high standards of production can be maintained are prominently exhibited. Handicrafts aslo form a considerable part of the display, as Indian handicrafts are of exquisite workmanship and should be able to find a market abroad.

BELGIUM'S "INDIA DAY"

Three important World Fairs in which India participated last year were the Brussels International Trade Fair (April 30 to May 15), the British Industries Fair (May 2 to 13) and the International Women's Exposition in New York (November 7 to 13). Besides participation was arrranged on a smaller scale at the Paris International Trade Fair (May 15 to 29) and a Trade Fair at Stockport (in the United Kingdom) in September.

For the Brussels Fair, in which Indian goods were for the first time exhibited in Belgium, an artistic pavilion in Indian style was built. It covered an area of approximately 1200 square feet and was constructed exclusively of Indian materials. The Fair—one of the four important international exhibitions on the Continent—was visited by over 1 1/2 million people. "India Day" was observed on May 12, and products such as Banaras brocades Jaipur and Moradbad metal work and U. P. handicrafts came in for a full measure of praise.

Since 1947 an annual feature of the British Industries Fair, Indian participation last year was arranged by the Indian High Commissioner's Office. The India pavilion contained an even wider display of goods than at Brussels and many were the trade enquiries received.

The International Women's Exposition in New York marked India's initial participation in exhibitions in the U. S. A. This fact coupled with the need for economy in dollar expenditure made possible only a moderate effort, which was confined to an exhibition of Indian cottage industry products—particularly goods with an appeal to women and children. A display of handicraft goods of good quality—obtained through the Refugee Handicrafts Association, New Delhi—was a feature of the Indian Pavilion.

This year 11 exhibitions, some already over, are on India's programme. These include: the British Industries Fair, London May 3 to 16; Paris International Trade Fair, May 15 to 29; the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 27 to September 11, and the Chicago Fair, Chicago (U. S. A.), August 7 to 20. Other exhibitions are to be entirely "Indian", the places chosen being London, New Orleans (U. S. A.), Singapore, Stockholm (Sweden) and Wellington (New Zealand).

Of the five wholly Indian exhibitions this year, the first was conducted at "International House", New Orleans, cottage industry products being on display. The second was in Singapore in April and was devoted to Indian textiles, both handloom and mill-made. The third was held from March 16 to May 16 at the High Commissioner's Office in London, Indian textiles again being exhibited. This exhibition marked the first in a series to be held at India House. The second in the series is scheduled to begin on September 11 when the display will include minerals, metals, timber, other raw materials and their products. The exhibition at Stockholm is due to take place in September when "luxury type" cottage industry goods will be displayed. At Wellington (New Zealand) Indian textile goods will be on show. This exhibition will be financed by the exhibitors themselves.

SHOW ROOMS

Two permanent showrooms-cum-emporiums have been opened, one in New York and the other at Bangkok (Siam) with a view to obtaining continuous visual trade publicity for Indian goods. The New York showroom contains a wide variety of samples or exhibits of cottage industry products purchased by the Government and selected by an Inter-Ministerial Committee set up for the purpose. The showroom at Bangkok is being organised to display samples of exportable goods obtained on the basis of donations from Indian manufacturers, or their dealers. Facilities are also provided for the marketing of goods on a test-consignment basis. Besides these regular showrooms, collections of samples have been supplied to our Missions at San Francisco, Stockholm and Mombasa to enable them to arrange visual trade publicity, or to form necleus showrooms.

To help displaced persons, arrangements have been made with 18 Indian Missions abroad to set up showrooms-cum-emporiums for the display of handicraft products. Test display of handicrafte products. Test-consignments of displaced persons' handicraft goods, selected and purchased from the Refugee Handicrafts Association, New Delhi, have already been supplied to Missions in London, Stockholm Rome New Yark, Brussels, Prague, Paris, Sydney, Hamburg, Lisbon, Manila Rio de Janerio, Buenos Aires, Berne, San Francisco, Tokyo, Toronto and Berlin.

India's Prestige Up In World Councils

INDIA'S election to the Security Council of the United Nations for a period of two years from 1st January, 1950 is an index of her growing prestige, and the notable part she has played at international conferences during the third year of her independence reflects her many-sided interest in international co-operation. She was represented at 16 such conferences last year and the vital contribution she made to many of them was recognised by the election of some of the Indian delegates to high offices.

This year India's Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, was elected President of the Third World Health Assembly at Geneva; India's Labour Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, was elected President of the 33rd Session of the I. L. O. at Geneva; Shri C. D. Deshmukh was elected President of the Board of Directors of both the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund; H. E. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar was elected President of the U. N. Administrative Tribunal; Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar was elected Senior Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council; Mr. M. R. Masani was elected Chairman of the Third Session of the Prevention of the Discrimination and Protection of Minorities Sub-Commission and Mr. S. Lall was appointed Assistant Secretary-General of the U.N. Secretariat.

NOTABLE APPOINTMENTS

The year before notable appointments included that of Shri Narsingh Rau as one of the Vice-Chairmen of the International Law Commission; Dr. S. Radhakrishnan as Chairman of the Executive Board of the U.N.E.S.C.O. (he is still in office); Mr. S. Lall as Chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.; Mr. V.K.R.V. Rao as the President of the Sub-Commission on Economic Development; Sardar H. S. Malik as the President of the Session of the I. C. A. O. O. and Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar as Chairman of the Executive Board of the World Health Assembly.

These appointments acknowledge appropriately the importance of India and the respect that her delegates command in the United Nations circles.

LAKE SUCCESS

Last year India was prominent at Lake Success, the India delegation under the leadership of Shri B. N. Rau making a substantial contribution to the deliberations of the Fourth General Assembly. Her share in the General Assembly's decision regarding the disposal of the former Italian Colonies was recognised by other member nations. Most of the suggestions made by India on this question were accepted and it is to our credit that the draft constitution proposed by the Indian delegation forms the core of the resolution which was adopted by the Assembly.

India's contribution to the solution of questions relating to trusteeship and non-self-governing territories was also widely appreciated both at the U. N. and outside. The leader of the non-official Libyan delegation to the U.N. and President of the National Congress of Tripolitania, Bashir Sadawi, in a telegram of thanks to the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, said:

"India Government's and people's support to Libyan rightful aspirations for unity and independence has confirmed India's leadership in the struggle for the liberation of Africa and Asia".

SPECIALISED AGENCIES

India's representatives also continued to take active part in the following U. N. specialised agencies, commissions and sub-commissions:-

(A) Specialised Agencies: (1) International Labour Organisation, (2) Food and Agricultural Organisation, (3) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, (4) International Civil Aviation Organisation, (5) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, (6) International Monetary Fund, (7) Universal Postal Union, (8) International Tele-communication Union, (9) World Health Organisation, (10) Interim Committee of the International Trade Organisation. (11) International Meteorological Organisation, and (12) Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation.

(B) Commissions and Sub-Commissions.

(1) Human Rights Commission, (2) Economic and Employment Commission, (3) Statistical Commission, (4) Status of Women Commission, (5) Social Commission, (6) Transport and Communications Commission, (7) Narcotic Drugs Commission, (8) Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, (9) Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press (10) Sub-Commission on Economic Development and (11) Sub-Commission of Statistical Sampling

India was re-elected to the Human Rights, Statistical and Economic and Employment Commissions for a term of three years from 1950. She is also a member of the regional commission of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. In addition, India participated in a number of other international organisations which have revived their activities recently. Among these are: 38th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, 9th International Psychotechniques Conference, Meeting of International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, second session of the International Conference of High Frequency Radio Transmission and 4th session of the Tind Study Group.

CONFERENCES IN INDIA

India was also the venue of a number of conferences such as (1) 110th session of the Governing Body of the ILO at Mysore in December 1949; (2) Asiatic Seminar on Rural Adult Education, UNESCO, at New Delhi in November, 1949; (3) Regional Committee for South-East Asia of W. H. O. at New Delhi in September, 1949; (4) Study Group on Cholera of W.H.O., at New Delhi in November, 1949, and (5) Conference on Co-operatives in the Far East at Lucknow in October, 1949. Besides, a meeting of the executive Committee of the International Commission on Irrigation and Canals was held at Simla in June, 1950. Now a meeting of the International Commission on Large Dams and a Sectional Meeting of the World Power Conference and the International Association for Hydraulic Structures Research are proposed to be held in India in January, 1951.

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Bridging The Gap On The Food Front

SELF SUFFICIENCY BY 1951

ON JUNE 29, 1949 the Prime Minister broadcasting to the Nation said: "The Government has laid down that we must have enough food produced in the country for all our people by 1951 and that after that date we do not intend to import food." More than a year has passed since that momentous announcement was made and it is appropriat now to assess how near we are to the target fixed.

The Government's decision to stop imports of food after 1951 gave a new impetus to the 5-year plan of Grow More Food Campaign started in 1947-48 and the food production machinery was geared up to the requirements of the emergency that arose. It was estimated that based on the production of 1947, the total food deficit at the end of March 1952 was likely to be 4.92 million tons. A plan was drawn up in consultation with the States fixing the minimum target of additional production every year, with a view to making up the entire deficit within the period fixed. According to this plan the targets fixed for the last three years were:

	(lakh tons)
1947-48	9.09
1948-49	8.86
1949-50	9.85

As against the above targets, the actual achievements as reported by the States have been:

	(lakh ton)
1947-48	6.96
1948-49	7.71
1949-50	9.35

(upto June)

Thus, it will be observed, during the last three years the total additional production has been of the order of about 2.4 million tons.

INCREASE IN 1949-50

The production during 1949-50, the first year after the Grow More Food Campaign was placed on an emergency basis, was 9.35 lakh tons which represented 95 per cent of the target fixed. This increase has been effected by introduction of intensive cultivation methods, by providing more irrigation facilities and reclaiming waste land. Below are some of the figures showing the achievements of the year 1949-50:—

No. of wells sunk or repaired 97,124

No. of minor irrigation works completed (dams, channels, tubewells, etc.,) 13,581

No of water lifting appliances completed (Rahat, pumps, etc.) 17,380

No. of Tanks repaired or constructed 3,863

Waste land reclaimed in the States 5,74,019 acres

Waste land reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organization 71-771 acres

Land mechanically cultivated by the States 3,44,839 acres

Chemical fertilisers, Oil cakes, green manures etc. supplied 3,06,103 tons

Urban compost distributed 8,76,000 tons.

Improved seeds distributed 54,446 tons.

The percentage and quantitative achievement in 1949-50 mark an improvement over the previous two years, as is seen from the following figures:

	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1947-48	9.09	6.86	75
1948-49	8.86	7.71	87
1949-50	9.85	9.35	95

Reviewing the results of last year's self-sufficiency campaign Mr. R. K. Patil, Commissioner of Food Production, Government of India, expressed a note of quiet confidence and said that "given a good or even an average season", it would be possible to make India self-sufficient by March 1952. Seasonal conditions, however, constitute an important factor. So long as nearly three fourths of the agricultural land unirrigated, adverse weather or inadequate or untimely rainfall will have serious repercussions on Indian agriculture.

PERMANENT SCHEMES

The main principle governing the grow more food campaign is, therefore the encouragement of schemes of a permanent nature which can be realised quickly, e.g. construction of wells and tanks, land improvements, etc. In the earlier stages of the campaign, the supply schemes, i.e., distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, etc, were more numerous than the improvement schemes. In 1947-48, the percentage of supply and permanent improvement schemes was 86 and 14 respectively. The emphasis on permanent schemes is being increased every year so that in 1951-52, the percentage will be only 23 and 67 respectively. This basic change in the policy will increase production not only upto 1951-52 but will continue to yield results as long as the permanent works remain in operation.

During 1949-50, the additional production through irrigation schemes is estimated at 4,31,796 tons which is 163 per cent in excess of the 1948-49 achievement. The figures are:

1947-48	94,185 tons
1948-49	1,64,451 tons
1949-50	4,31,796 tons

POPULAR CO-OPERATION

Securing popular co-operation with the plan is of special importance, particularly as increased production will have ultimately to be effected in the cultivator's fields running into about 70 million holdings in India. This popular co-operation is sought at all levels beginning from the Centre down to the village panchayats. Special village committees which include among their members progressive farmers and non-officials and similar committees in taluka and district headquarters have been set up in most of the States.

IMPLEMENTATION

For proper implementation of the plan, special machinery for food production has been set up in the Centre as well as in the States. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioners or the Collectors of the Districts have been generally made responsible for increasing food production within their jurisdiction, while at the State level Commissioners (or Directors) of Food Production have been appointed with overall responsibility for the entire State.

In addition, a number of special measures suggested by the Centre has been adopted by the State Governments. These include:

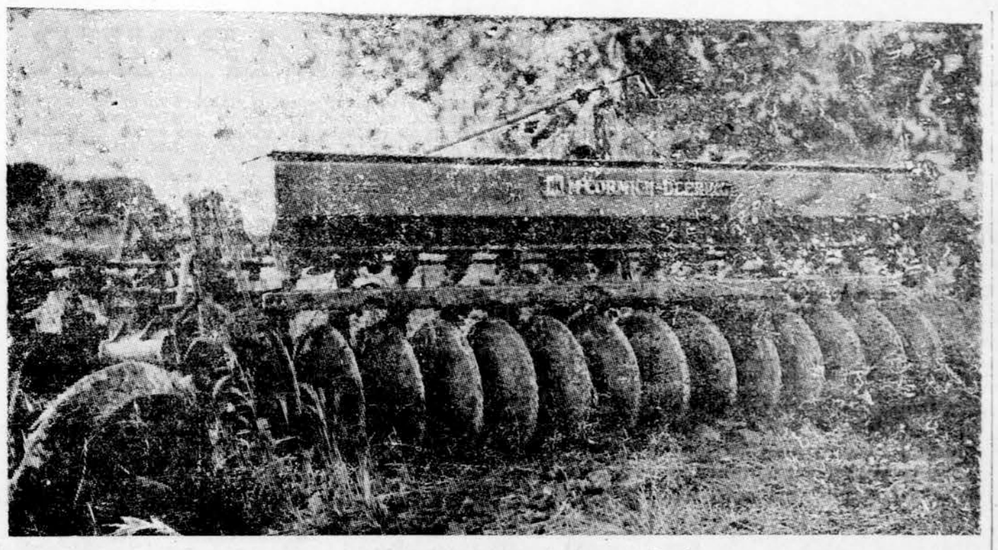
(a) To meet the shortage of technical personnel the available engineering staff should be diverted to the maximum extent possible to the Grow More Food campaign though this might slow down schemes like road development, construction of buildings etc. State Governments should enter into an arrangement with the Universities by which the practical portion of the training in the engineering colleges and schools is included in the work done on minor irrigation schemes. The Governments of Madras, Bihar Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have given effect to these suggestions.

(b) The procedure for the grant of 'taccavi' loans should be simplified with a view to making the loan available to the cultivator within a short time and with the minimum of departmental procedure. All State Governments have adopted this suggestion with modification to suit local conditions;

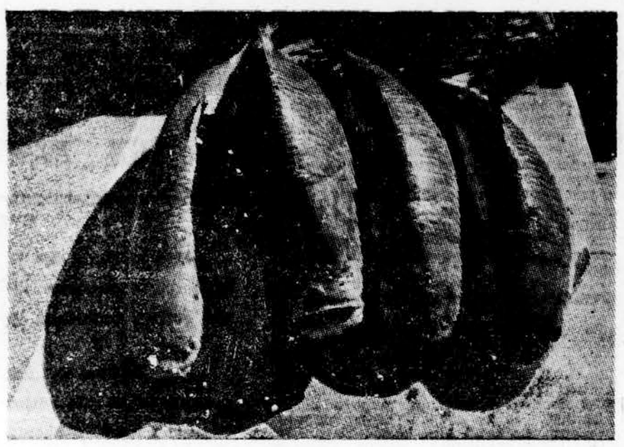
(c) For protection of crops from the ravages of wild animals, firearm licences should be issued liberally to cultivators. Firearms should be supplied at cost price or at subsidized rates and formation of crop protection societies by the villages should be encouraged. Almost all the Governments have taken action on the lines suggested.

(d) Creation of economic farming units to introduce co-operative farming has been suggested and the States have been advised to encourage the formation of such societies. Incentives such as (i) making grow more food assistance available primarily to such societies and (ii) remission of land revenue for a specified period were suggested. The Governments of Bombay, Saurashtra, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh are taking action for the formation of co-operative farming societies.

(e) Compost production both in urban and rural areas should be encouraged. Special legislation has been enacted in some States including the Punjab making preparation of compost obligatory in certain areas.



India's age old agricultural meth ods discarded by introducing mechanised tractors to increase yield from land.



A tasty fish found in Allahabad which can be stocked in inland waters

FISH FROM SEA AND INLAND WATERS
New Source Of Food

THE FISHERY resources of India, both internal and marine, have been largely unexploited primarily because adequate attention was not paid in the past on the subject. During the last few years, the Government of India and a number of State Governments have taken up development of fisheries mainly with a view to supplementing the diet of the people which, in majority of cases, falls below minimum nutritional standard.

The total production of fish in India is estimated at 513,760 tons per year of which about 2|3rds is the contribution of sea fish. The per capita consumption is estimated at 3.4 lbs. per year which is much less in comparison to the standard prevailing in other countries where fish forms people's diet Experts have estimated that the present production of fish must be increased at least ten-fold if people are to derive substantial nutrition from this important animal food which is rich in protein.

Development of fishery resources is being undertaken both in inland and marine fishing. Internally in the country there are a large number of tanks, pools, rivers, backwaters etc. which can yield substantial quantity of fish. In addition, India's extensive coast line would provide a rich mine of fish if tackled with proper equipment and skilled personnel.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Fishery schemes have been included within the ambit of Grow More Food Campaign of the Government of India and special financial assistance has been given by the Centre to the States. Till now, about 50 schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,30,00,000 have been launched. The financial assistance given so far to the States by the Government of India has amounted to Rs. 23,60,000 as loans and Rs. 34,65,536 as subsidy. Additional production of fish as a result of implementation of these schemes has come to about 2 lakhs maunds and it has been estimated that by the end of 1951-52 the total additional production will amount to nearly 20 lakh maunds. These schemes which are mostly for development of inland fisheries aim at:

(a) Collection and distribution of fry of carps and other fast growing species of fish for stocking in inland waters. Arrangements have been made whereby States having a surplus of fry and fingerlings will supply to the deficit States such stocks as they can spare.

(b) Improvement in the quality of cured wish and prawns by providing better facilities at fish curing yards. This is sought to be made by supplying salt at subsidized rates under the Grow More Food Campaign. The fish curing yards at Bombay have recently been improved and the Government of Travancore-Cochin Union have set up a Model Fish Curing Yard with financial assistance from the Central Government;

(c) better utilisation of the existing catches by suitable methods of preservation, transport and marketing;

(d) utilisation of fish wastes for the manufacture of fish meal and manure; and

(e) establishment of co-operative societies of fishermen for the supply of fishing requisites and improving their economic conditions. India's fishermen numbering about 5 lakhs are no less enterprising than their counterparts in other countries of the world, but their economic condition is poor and the equipment which they use is not quite efficient. Co-operative societies which are being encouraged aim at improving the economic condition of the fishermen by providing the necessary credit for their trade and also supplying efficient fishing requisites which can increase their catch.

DEEP SEA FISHING

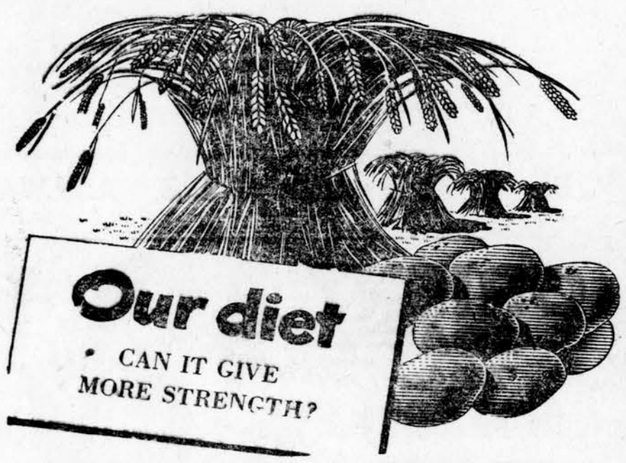
While the development of inland fishery resources is expected to yield considerable return, the large gap between production and requirements can only be made up by the exploitation of our extensive marine resources. India has a coast line of about 2,900 miles while the area of the continental shelf, from the coast to the 100-fathom line, is over 1,15,000 sq. miles. Fishing in Indian seas is, however, confined to a narrow coastal belt of five to seven miles only. This is largely because the equipment used for sea fishing consists mostly of small boats, canoes, catamarans and of small nets and tackles which are not of a type which can stand the rigours and requirements of off-shore or deep-sea fishing.

To start deep sea fishing on a commercial scale, which has been done with considerable success in Europe, America and Japan, the first requisite is to collect essential data regarding fishing grounds, the type of crafts and gear that would be suitable, the species of fish that may be available in different parts of the sea, in different seasons and similar other essential information. Collection of such data which, at the outset, cannot yield economic returns commensurate with the expenditure involved can only be undertaken at the Government level. When sufficient information has been collected private enterprise may enter the field to take it up as a profitable undertaking.

PILOT FISHING IN BOMBAY

During the last few years the Government of India have started work, on a pilot scale, in deep sea fishing at Bombay.

To undertake research on problems connected with Indian fisheries, two Fisheries Research Stations have been started by the Government of India for biological, technological and hydrological investigations. The station which deals with marine fisheries is located at Mandapam, Madras, and the other on inland fisheries, at Pulta near Calcutta.



OUR DIET can certainly give us more strength. Food factors like proteins, minerals and vitamins will ensure that. But these three factors also require the help of fats and carbohydrates which supply the body with "fuel" or energy. In other words, for full health and strength, we must eat a balanced diet in which all the five food factors are present in their correct proportions. Here are some of the foods that make up a balanced diet. You should eat daily one or more from each of the five groups: potatoes, wheat, rice, millet (carbohydrates); dal, milk, nuts, eggs, fish, meat (proteins); amlas, carrots, tomatoes, lemons, papayas (vitamins); brinjals, drumsticks, lettuce, spinach (minerals) and *fat* like *Dalda* which is pure and energy-giving.

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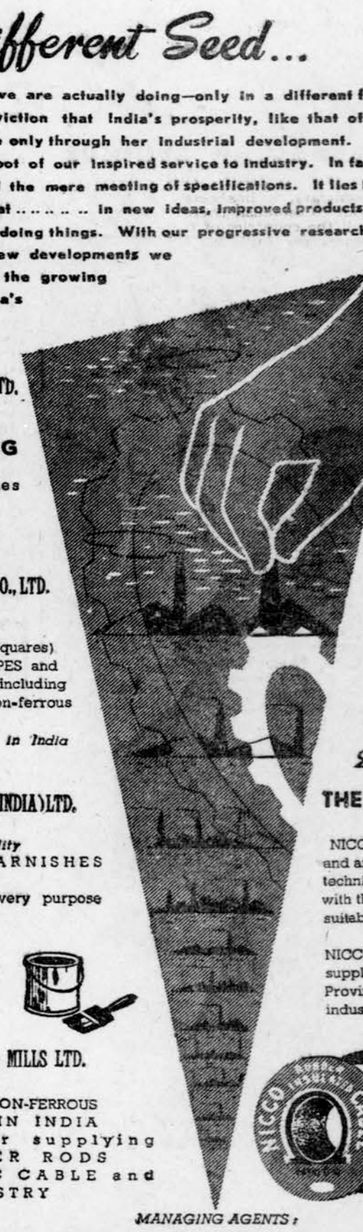

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ZAMINDARI ABOLISHED

RECHRISTENED Uttar Pradesh, formerly known as the United Provinces, the biggest State in the Republic of India, further gained in size and importance during the last Independence year by the merger of Banaras, Rampur and Tehri-Garhwal states into its administrative set-up.

The State made notable contributions during the year for improving the life and happiness of its citizens which is evident from the fact that development expenditure budgeted for the current financial year is Rs. 16.98 crores as against a little over Rs. 3 crores in 1936-37, the year immediately preceding the introduction of provincial autonomy, and Rs. 6.77 crores in 1945-46, the year before the present Government assumed office. The entire energies of the Government were, however, concentrated on the grow-more-food campaign, and it can be safely said that by the close of the agricultural year 1951-52, Uttar Pradesh will not only be able to wipe out its own deficit completely but also reduce the all-India deficit substantially. The one thread running through all the revised estimates for the last financial year and the budget proposals for the current year is the grow-more-food drive. It may be mentioned that the total expenditure on the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Irrigation Departments, on loans of money and materials to agriculturists and on other capital expenditure relating to grow-more-food schemes is of the order of Rs. 10.5 crores in the budget year.

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The total quantity of foodgrains required in U.P. to meet the rationing commitments for the urban population is estimated at seven lakh tons annually. In the last financial year Government procured about 4.5 lakh tons of foodgrains. In order to achieve self-sufficiency U.P. has therefore to achieve an additional production of at least 2.5 lakh tons by the end of 1951-52. Taking the year 1948-49 as a base, the total additional production expected from the food production schemes included in the self-sufficiency plan, at the end of the year 1951-52, is estimated at 6.89 lakh tons. Out of this additional production a quantity of 1.56 lakh tons is estimated from the distribution of seeds and fertilizers and the balance of 5.34 lakh tons from the land reclamation and irrigation schemes which constitute a permanent improvement. It is hoped to bring over 2 lakh acres of land under cultivation and to provide irrigation facilities to cover 1.5 million acres by December 1951.

NEW EXPERIMENT

A new experiment is being made with a variety of Moong T.1. which grows quickly and ripens within 65 days of its sowing. There is a very large area of cultivated land in the State which is usually kept fallow during the rains and is sown with wheat in the cold weather.

With a view to utilizing this large area, Moong T.1. has been selected. Its seed is being rapidly multiplied and it is hoped that before the end of 1950 there would be enough seed to cover more than one million acres of monsoon fallow. This crop improves the fertility of the soil and will give at a cautious estimate an yield of about 5 to 6 maunds per acre.

ZAMINDARI ABOLITION

The problem of increasing food production, however, is not merely a technical problem, but primarily a problem of agrarian reforms and in this direction, too, the U.P. Government have moved with a speed and in a manner which are bound to bring success to their efforts. It is expected that by the time this goes into print, the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill will have become an enactment. The Bill, designed as it is to abolish all intermediaries between the State and the tiller of the soil, will liberate the peasantry from feudal bondage and break all shackles that retard agricultural development.

The contemplated legislation combines the wholesome feature of peasant proprietorship with the common ownership and management of such lands as village wastes, banjar, grazing ground, roads, tanks and wells, etc. With the object of preventing the re-emergency of the landlord-tenant system, the Bill restricts the right of letting only to disabled persons and to avoid accumulation of large holdings and the consequent exploitation of agricultural labour, it does not permit any person to acquire by sale or gift a holding of more than 30 acres in future. It also makes provision for avoiding further fragmentation of uneconomic holdings and in order to remedy the inefficiency and waste involved in the cultivation of existing uneconomic holdings, the Bill provides for co-operative farming. The Bill also seeks to encourage the growth of co-operative farming in general.

The Bill provides for the acquisition of the interests of intermediaries on payment of compensation amounting to eight times their net income and of rehabilitation grants at graded rates. To overcome financial and legal difficulties, the tenants are being asked to make voluntary contributions of ten times their rent in return of acquiring certain privileges like reduction in rent by 50 per cent, right of transfer, etc.

PANCHAYAT RAJ

This measure of ending landlordism in a progressive democratic State with equal rights and opportunities to all must be considered along with the great experiment of organizing village life on a co-operative basis which U.P. Government are trying by enacting the Panchayat Raj Act. This Act has resulted in the establishment of nearly 35,000 Gaon Sabhas (village assemblies) and 8,100 Panchayati Adalats (village courts) and has transferred responsibility for the administration of village life in all its different spheres to the villages themselves.

Valuable work is being done by Panchayats in building village roads, tanks, wells, in fighting epidemics and in providing medical relief and elementary educational facilities in the rural areas.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Mention may also be made of the very interesting experiment of rural reconstruction which is being tried in a block of 97 villages in the Etawah district. Known as the Pilot Development Project, it attacked the problems on both planes, the human and the physical. The first was concerned with the broadening of the mental horizon of the villager so as to make him receptive to new and more scientific ideas and practices and to generate in him a desire for continued progress through his own intelligent exertions. The other dealt with the villager's land, his tools and his surroundings.

The maintenance of regular supplies of essential goods to the people has been one of the primary concerns of the Government. It is true that the unscrupulous amongst those who are engaged in trade have tried to use every opportunity they could get for profiteering through anti-social means. But the vigilance of the authorities has always been a check on them; thousands of such anti-social people have been prosecuted for violation of various control orders.

EDUCATION

A great deal has been done in the way of extending educational and medical facilities to the rural areas. Since assuming office, the Government have opened 11,550 primary schools in the rural areas. Over 150 new rural allopathic and 50 indigenous dispensaries have been opened and trained nurses are being posted at each of the 200 maternity centres in rural areas.

PRANTIYA RAKSHAK DAL.

An outstanding feature of the State is the organization of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal. This force was organized with a view to give training to selected villagers in the art of good citizenship and to instil in them that degree of discipline, self-reliance and patriotism as would enable each of them to become something of a leader in the civic matters in the area of his residence. During the year under review, it rendered special service to the grow-more-food campaign by clearing and making fit for reclamation thousands of acres of jungle land. The P.R.D. personnel were also employed for patrolling railway lines and for duties in various fairs, in restoring lost children and rescuing people from drowning. The Dal continued to render valuable help in combating dacoities in the countryside.

FOLLOW GANDHIJI

Among the numerous things Gandhiji tried to teach the nation in order to achieve independence and to reap its benefits were to practice simplicity and to aim at self-sufficiency. In the context of the economic malaise that has overtaken us. These are lessons that we can ill afford to ignore. In great things as well as small, as individuals and as Governments, let us try to understand the implication of that teaching and attempt to follow it. That way, I believe, lies the practice of true national economy.

—SHRI VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA.
Minister for Finance.

India's Problems

(Continued from Page 5)

has established for itself and for its citizens. The average Indian today is not impressed by the planning or programme of any committee or commission nor by the gigantic projects the government has in hand. He does not simply bother to know in what all international councils India is represented nor does he feel elated by the high moral prestige enjoyed abroad by some of our leaders. He is so realistic that he refuses to be masked by the call of our leaders to political ethics. In short he very often counts the advancement of the country during the three years since independence in terms of the betterment of the living conditions of the masses.

True, it is the duty of our government, as of any other, to labour for asserting the country's rightful place in the international arena and to plan and work for her better future. But it is the fundamental duty of any national government, more specially of one of a nascent state like ours, to create for it confidence in the minds of the people by providing as much contentment and security to the country as possible so that the work now done for the future is laid on stable foundations.

DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS

On 26th January 1950, India declared herself a democratic republic. The Constitution of India has, by having only Joint-electorates without reservation of seats for any religious minority except the depressed classes, and that too for ten years only, laid the foundation of a truly democratic state. The integration and merger of various states and the creation of certain Unions, which are now on par with the states, have made India a stable political unity and have provided ample impetus to the different constituents to take a concerted effort to solve the socio-economic problems of the country. The Communists, the R.S.S. and the Akali have been successfully tackled, and it is now almost certain that they will soon cease to be of any danger to the country, if not of any consequence at all. The transfer of Chandernagore, the French settlement in West Bengal, to India on 2nd May 1950 was an event of great significance. Whatever the existing hurdles, it is now only a matter of time before the other foreign possessions in India follow Chandernagore's lead.

STRAIN ON PUBLIC GOODWILL

In spite of India's stupendous problems, various state governments have enforced prohibition, a reform which the U.S.A. with her sound economic position failed to carry out successfully after about 144 years of independent existence. Some of the lasting achievements, political and social, of our first national government will, if sifted from the more urgent problems of the day, come out monumental and as a real credit to the government of the infant state. There are reasons to be proud that we were not overwhelmed by the problems that confronted us at the wake of independence. Indian leaders have shown that they do not always allow themselves to be carried away by high-sounding slogans. However, it cannot be denied that a portion of the meagre finances at the disposal of the government is spent on ideologies.

The Nehru Cabinet and the ministries in the various states have thus failed to mobilise public opinion behind them. They have drawn heavily on the goodwill they had established as fighters for freedom in pre-Independence days. Any endeavour therefore to build up a future, however well-meant and far sighted, will be of little benefit to the India of tomorrow if our leaders allow, for some more time, the volume of popular backing to shrink at its present rate. And, varied and immense are the problems that will confront India during the fourth year of independence. Perhaps a more imaginative and balanced conduct of affairs in the country during the coming year will bring back to the Nehru Government the political popularity it has lost.

NOT CRITICISM BUT CO-OPERATION

THERE years of Independence we complete on the 15th August. This space of time is almost nothing in the life of a Nation, but so far as India is concerned these three years have been momentous on account of the pangs of Partition that the whole Nation had to suffer from North to South and from East to West, and on account of the various problems, political, economic and social that we have been called upon to face during these years. But these three years have not been idly spent. We have put in a lot of spade work and laid foundations of progress in various ways.

If we compare the hardships we suffered from in procuring such daily requirements of life as cloth or kerosene, or such articles as cement or petrol, their supply today is much easier than either immediately prior to or since the Partition of the country. In the way of railway journey or traffic the position is considerably easier. In the matter of food also the poor in urban areas are today able to secure their daily requirements; thanks to rationing which has wrongly come in for much criticism. Without it many would have suffered from starvation. Sugar is, no doubt, still a problem but it is being grappled with the import of sugar that is being arranged by the Union Government. Position regarding Iron & Steel, whether required for Industry or Agriculture or Housing, is considerably easier now though, no doubt, it still continues to be a problem. Construction of buildings has also become active of late. If we strike the balance it would be seen that we are successfully emerging through a period of hardship and suffering but with greater toil the passage through the ordeal would be still less strenuous. What we need now is not carping criticism but a shoulder to the wheel of greater and greater production so that the national economy improves and our wants are met with ease. Let us hope that we will make still greater strides towards progress in the year to come.

—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
Minister for Public Works Department.

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BRIGADE OF GUARDS

THE BRIGADE of Guards, one of the youngest infantry formations in the Army (having been raised in early 1949) is now well on its way to completion.

The idea of forming such a unit came from the present C.-in-C. who wished that India should have something comparable to the Coldstream Guards or the Grenadiers of the British Army or similar formations elsewhere.

The new unit had to be reorganised on a "no-cost" basis. A number of senior infantry battalions were, therefore, chosen for conversion, re-organisation and selection of the necessary personnel for the Guards. At a later date it may even incorporate armoured units.

SELECTION

The moment the idea was broached there was a large number of volunteers, for the name "Guards" has an attraction all its own. The officers were selected by the C.-in-C. himself and the men came through a series of selection boards, the whole process of selection being based on a thorough and methodical system.

In addition to the honour of being the first of its kind in the Army, the Guards Brigade has the privilege of **inaugurating the "all mixed class"** system in the infantry. Guards battalions have been organised on this basis to the lowest sub-unit which is the section.

A BRIGADE OF GUARDS OFFICER

Although the emphasis in the formation of this unit is on smartness and turnout, the Guards are no mere "glamour boys" of the Army. They **are tough fighting soldiers with considerable service experience behind them.** They form what might be termed the cream of the Army. Tall, imposing in appearance, with picturesque uniforms, the men stand out distinct amongst Army formations. While the ultimate aim is to have only men 5' 10" or about, at present there will be only one battalion that fulfils that requirement, the rest being between 5' 6" and 5' 10" tall.

PICTURESQUE UNIFORM

The Guards' uniform took some time to evolve and presented a problem to the Army authorities. As finally designed it consists of red and gold heckles used on the headdress with the letter "Guards" worn on the arms, a distinguishing feature of the Guards as no other units are allowed to wear arm titles. The headdress for officers is blue peak cap with a band in scarlet and gold check, and peak with gold embroidery. Consistently with post-war policy regarding army uniforms, olive green is being maintained for the Guards' uniform too.

The Brigade is now providing guards at the President's House. The changing of the Guard in front of the President's House every morning is really a spectacle worth witnessing. Along with the President's Bodyguard, the Guards form an integral part of all ceremonies at the Government House and ceremonial parades in Delhi.

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THE PROBLEM OF *REHABILITATION*

SHELTER FOUND FOR OVER TWO MILLION

Rs. 27 Crores Spent So Far

BY MEHR CHAND KHANNA

Rehabilitation Adviser, Government of India

After partition refugees from Pakistan rolled into India by the hundred thousand. The Government fed them, clothed them and looked after them in over 200 refugee camps. The problem of rehabilitation appeared almost insoluble. Crores of rupees were spend without much effect. But results have begun to appear. Nearly 47,735,000 acres of land has been allotted to 500,000 claimants. Rs. 5,37,00,000 given away by way of rural loans. A four-point plan has been formed to set displaced persons on their feet in urban areas. Roof has been placed over the heads of over two million or nearly eighty percent of the refugees. Unattached women and children have been made the special responsibility of the Government. Much has been done for these unfortunate victims of partition but more remains to be done and the Government has earmarked huge amounts for this purpose for the coming year.

FREQUENTLY, I am asked by friends anxious to follow the progress of rehabilitation: "How much of the problem has been solved? How much remains?"

An answer to these question is not easy to give. One thing may, however, be borne in mind. The losses suffered by the displaced persons now living in our midst, in terms of broken homes, of relatives lost and killed, of properties abandoned and looted, and of manifold other kinds of sufferings, will for all time defy measurement. They can never be made good—never, even if the Government of India were the richest Government on eartn—which it is not.

With the best will in the world, therefore, Government can only undertake repair work.

If the will to solve this problem and the sincerity of effort behind it were the sole factors required for success, the problem would long ago have been resolved. Unfortunately for all of us, this is not so. Like any large scale repair work, this one has had its attendant vexations, delays, mistakes, even blunders. To some extent, these have been inevitable. Inexperience in handling such a colossal job must claim its toll.

What has been Government's record, any way?

UNLIMITED RESPONSIBILITY

It is wellknown how, when refugees from Pakistan rolled into India by the hundred thousand, day after day, the Government of India, unflinchingly, "took on" every one who did not have a relative or friend to go to, fed him, clothed him, and looked after his other primary need—and did this for months on end. There were days in 1948 when Government were thus maintaining free of charge nearly a million individuals living in 200 refugee camps which dotted the whole country. Even now, the Government of India have accepted unlimited responsibility in regard to those who are coming from East Pakistan.

The Centre bears practically the 'entire' expenditure on evacuation, reception, relief and rehabilitation of the displaced persons—from West or from East Pakistan. Already, a sum of Rs. 25,00,00,000 has been spent on evacuation and relief upto March, 1950. We have by no means seen the end of this totally unproductive expenditure. For instance, for migrants from East Pakistan alone, in the current financial year, to begin with, a sum of Rs. 2,00,00,000 has been earmarked for expenditure on evacuation, reception and relief. This brings the total expenditure on these heads to about Rs. 27,00,00,000. This is quite apart from the vast sums that have been spent and continue to be spent on rehabilitation.

"REHABILITATION"

Now, about rehabilitation. How much of the problem has been solved? A straight answer to this question cannot be given. As I have stated above, "rehabilitation" in its true sense is difficult to achieve. Government can at best build houses for those without shelter; explore avenues of gainful employment; place financial wherewithal at the disposal of displaced traders, businessmen and industrialists; render financial assistance to displaced lawyers, doctors and teachers to make a new start in life; assist students to continue their studies; look after unattached women and children and the aged and the infirm amongst the displaced persons provide land and other facilities to agriculturists; and arrange for the maintenance of those unattached old who depended solely on income from property in Pakistan and who are not able to maintain themselves because of old age, illness or infirmity. All this is being done—to the limit of the Government of India's capacity.

From East Pakistan, the exodus of refugees still continues. Over 3,700,000 of them have already come from there since Partition. Obviously, in such conditions, there cannot be a "master plan" for their rehabilitation. The problem has necessarily to be dealt with piecemeal and rehabilitation schemes devised for blocks of displaced persons as they arrive. The Government of India is committed to go the utmost length in rehabilitating them, and neither effort nor money will be spared in doing so.

The case of displaced persons from West Pakistan is different. Mass migration ceased long ago, although a small trickle continues from Sind. Movement within the country has, to a large extent, ceased. Comparatively speaking, it has been easy to plan for their rehabilitation.

The factual information which follows relates to displaced persons from West Pakistan and those displaced persons from East Pakistan who arrived before the recent exodus started. A separate paragraph has been devoted to those who have come from East Pakistan after the recent exodus commenced.

SETTLED ON LAND

Rural rehabilitation has been easier than urban. Evacuee land was available in the Punjab. PEPSU and other places in India and displaced persons are being resettled on this land and provided with financial assistance and other facilities to make a new start in life. The quasi permanent allotment of land in Punjab and PEPSU has been completed. Nearly 47,735,000 acres or 2,500,000 "standard acres" of land have been allotted to approximately 500,000 claimants. This quasi-permanent allotment has been a vast operation, which required something like 15,000 'patwaris' hard at work for several months to complete the job.

Displaced agriculturists have also been settled on land in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Madhyabharat, Saurashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh Bombay, Ajmer, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. The number of displaced families settled on land in areas other than Punjab and PEPSU exceeded 44,000 as at the end of May 1950, involving more than 2,20,000 displaced persons.

As most of the displaced agriculturist families were without resources of any kind, Government have had to bear the expenditure of feeding them until their first crop is ready, give funds for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, implements and for constructing and repairing houses and wells attached to the lands on which they are resettled. Rehabilitation loans are also advanced to rural artisans and petty traders who form an integral part of rural economy in India.

Upto the end of April 1950, Rs. 5,37,00,000 had been disbursed by way of rural loans to displaced agriculturists in 19 different States.

URBAN REHABILITATION

A much more complicated affair, bristling with difficulties, is the rehabilitation of urban displaced persons. It is sometimes argued that the number of refugees who came into India from West Pakistan being approximately equal to the number of those who left India for West Pakistan, better planning could have secured more satisfactory results in this field. Those who argue thus overlook an important fact.

Speaking generally, the economic status of the population which came into India was radically different from that of the population which went out of India. The bulk of those who went out from here belonged to the lower middle classes and working classes. Those who came in were traders, shopkeepers, businessmen, industrialists and others who could not straightway fit into the economic vacuum created by the outgoing Muslims.

Take, for instance, the case of the Hindus and Sikhs who came from the North-West Frontier Province in West Pakistan. They constituted a bare seven per cent of the total population of the Province before Partition: yet it was this seven per cent which paid about 80 per cent of the income tax in that Province before the country was divided. In other words, these men must have been in the forefront there in the services, in business and in industry. How can they, on their arrival in Inida, take up the petty vocations followed by the outgoing Muslims? Where were the palatial houses and the 'mohallas' to which they were accustomed and which they had left behind in Pakistan? Here came the rub. The inevitable readjustment is taking place, but this, necessarily, will be a lengthy process.

LIVELIHOOD PROBLEM

What have the Government of India done for the displaced persons in the way of employment?

A four-point solution has been attempted:

(1) finding employment in Government and private offices;

(2) making large scale arrangements for technical and vocational training;

(3) constructing shops and markets and advancing small loans to serve as capital; and

(4) providing financial and other assistance to middle and upper class businessmen and industrialists and men of professions who wish to begin life again.

Let us take these one by one.

Through the Transfer Bureau and the Special Employment Bureau set up shortly after Partition by the Government of India and through the Employment Exchanges, it has been possible to absorb nearly 1,41,000 displaced persons in Government and private jobs, ensuring livelihood to a displaced population of over 6,30,000.

About 20,000 displaced persons have completed training and another 16,000 are undergoing training at the training centres run by the State Governments and the Director General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour. In addition to these training centres, technical and vocational training is imparted also in work-cum-training centres, where training is combined with production. At eight training-cum-work centres run by the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation at Azadpur and Arab-ki-Serai in Delhi; Gandhi Nagar in Bhopal; Bhatinda, Patiala and Samana in PEPSU; Yol in Punjab and Rampur in U.P. 500 persons are engaged in production. Similarly in work centres run by States 4,000 persons are engaged in production. Training is altogether given in nearly 100 different vocations and trades.

Various State Governments have allotted nearly 27,000 evacuee shops and constructed another 25,000 shops for displaced persons. A sum of Rs. 7,63,00,000 had been sanctioned upto April 1950 under the Small Loans Scheme to individuals and co-operative societies for setting up small trades, re-engaging in professions or, in the case of students, containing their studies. Under this scheme the maximum loan sanctioned is 5,000 to individuals but this limit does not apply to co-operatives.

Loans above Rs. 5,000 and upto Rs. 50,000 in the case of individuals and upto Rs. 100,000 in the case of companies and co-operative societies are sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Finance Administrative, specially set up by an Act of Parliament in 1948 to finance displaced businessmen and industrialists belonging to the middle and upper classes. The Administration had upto April 15, 1950 sanctioned applications of 3,750 such parties, the total sum sanctioned being Rs. 4,04,14,000. The average amount sanctioned works out to very nearly Rs. 11,000 per recipient. Through the loans sanctioned by it upto December 1949, the Administration claims that it has helped to rehabilitate, directly or indirectly, 1,12,000 displaced persons.

HOUSING

A much more difficult problem is, of course, that of housing. Here, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has had to contend with serious limitations of finance and building materials.

Under a scheme of assisting State Governments with building materials, the Government of India have so far been able to allocate 132,000 tons of building materials comprising of 47,000 tons of steel, 76,000 tons of cement and 9,000 tons of A.C. sheets. Two and a half million feet of galvanised iron pipes have also been allocated. This material is valued at Rs. 4 crores.

Statisticians of the Ministry of Rehabilitation have estimated that, of the two and a half million urban displaced persons who are believed to have come from West Pakistan, more than two million, or 80 per cent, now live in roofed accommodation, allotted by the Central and State Governments. This figure of two million is composed of 14.5 lakhs living in evacuee houses, 2.1 lakhs living in houses and tenements newly constructed by the Central and State Governments, and 3.41 lakhs living in barracks in camps, Government Quarters, etc.

During 1950-51, the Rehabilitation Ministry has been able to earmark a sum of Rs. 9 crores for expenditure on the housing programme. This is much too inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. Hence, the Government of India have set about exploring means of attracting private capital to supplement their efforts. State Governments are being urged to negotiate with private firms, like banks and insurance companies, for the purpose of launching housing companies in which both Government and private capital will participate. One housing company has already been formed in Delhi and negotiations are in progress for setting up one in Bombay. It is estimated that through large scale employment of private capital in this direction the output of new houses for displaced persons can be doubled or trebled.

UNATTACHED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Another responsibility of the Central Government is the maintenance of the aged and the infirm and the unattached women and children amongst the displaced persons. Sixty thousand persons belonging to these categories are at present living in about 35 Homes and in a number of camps, infirmaries and training centres. The Centre at present bears, in full, the expenditure on their feeding, clothing, sanitation and medical, educational and other facilities.

AID TO STUDENTS

From the beginning of the refugee problem the education of displaced children has claimed the special attention of Government. Countless new schools have sprung up, in camps and outside, and extensions have been made to existing schools and colleges and other educational institutions. Financial assistance has been given and continues to be given to displaced students in need of it, both in India and abroad. Two hundred and fifty stipends have been sanctioned for training displaced girls in nursing and midwifery.

Recently, it was announced on behalf of the Government of India that financial assistance to displaced students will continue till March 31, 1953. For expenditure on education in 1950-51 a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided. (This is exclusive of Rs. 54.5 lakhs provided for technical and vocational training.)

"NEW" REFUGEES FROM EAST PAKISTAN

The number of refugees who have come from East Pakistan after the disturbances of early 1950, together with those who came earlier, is now in the neighbourhood of 3,700,000. A special allocation of Rs. 5 crores has been made for expenditure on relief and rehabilitation. Roughly 200,000 are living in camps. Rehabilitation schemes so far sanctioned will cost more than Rs. 152 lakhs. Many more schemes are under consideration. Refugees are being spread over to several States to facilitate rehabilitation work.

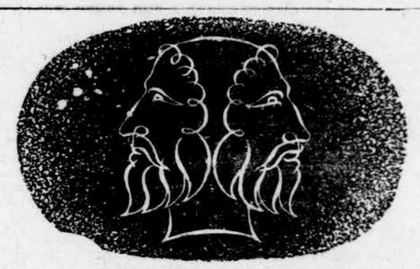
HOW REFUGEES ARE HELPED

For The Young And Old

The Arab-ki-Sarai Vocational Training Centre was started by the Government of India in August, 1948, with 200 trainees drawn from various camps for displaced persons. The Centre works with a grant of Rs. 350,000 per year. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs. 30 per month. The trainees are being taught watch repairing at the Centre. (Top).

An official of the Women's Section, Ministry of Rehabilitation, giving away maintenance allowance cheques to displaced persons at a ceremony held at Wavell Canteen, Delhi, in January, 1950. (Left).

LAND AND JOBS FOR THE DISPLACED



JANUS

Ancient divinity, carrying a key: doorkeeper of heaven. His temple has 12 doors.

PAST: Janus-like we view two aspects of our work at this time. When we look back over fifty-six years we see pleasing vistas of successful pioneering endeavours, of our contribution towards National *self-sufficiency*, providing the people of this great land with a wide range of security and utility goods, despite considerable difficulties. Like Janus, guardian of gates and doors, our security products have been the custodians of the Nation's wealth.

FUTURE: We look ahead, too. Having harnessed our resources and long experience to satisfy all demands for our Quality products, we shall now strain every nerve to *export* them. Government co-operating, thereby contributing towards India's economic betterment. And we shall pioneer in more lines essential for India's well-being, maintaining our tradition of supplying *the best at lowest prices*.

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INDIA'S ROLE IN ASIA

Achievements Since Independence

By R. A. Butler

IT is a particular pleasure to me to send a message to the people of India on the third anniversary of her independence, because my own association with India has been long, happy and intimate.

My father served India for over 30 years. India was my birthplace and in 1932 I was privileged to become Under-Secretary of State for India. But apart from that, I have always taken the keenest interest in, and felt deep affection for, the people of India. It was, therefore, a matter of regret to me that, because of my absence in America, I was unable to take an effective part in the last great Indian measure to come before the United Kingdom House of Commons namely, the Indian Independence Act of 1947. Had I had the opportunity of speaking in the closing stages of that debate, I should have ventured to make the prophecy that a free and independent India would in a short time attain to leadership among the countries of Asia.

I think that that prophecy could be said to be fulfilled today. Her vast population, patient and industrious, her many natural resources her culture her geographical position as a bridge between the Western world and the Far East—these alone would have ensured that India should take a prominent place amongst Asian countries. But in addition, she has been blessed with wise and far-seeing statesmen whose reputations have travelled far beyond the confines of their own country. Thanks largely to the guidance and inspiration of Pandit Nehru the name of India stands high among the peace-loving democracies. One can say without hesitation that history will accord him an honoured place, not only as one of the creators of modern India but as one of the outstanding figures in this world of ours today.

PROBLEMS OVERCOME

Three years is as nothing in the history of a nation, but in the short space that has elapsed since India started to frame her own destiny much has been accomplished.

The transition stage from dependence to independence brought with it a host of problems. Anyone who has moved house knows the upheaval created in the domestic sphere, and the transfer of power in India can be likened to house-moving on a national scale. Much of the machinery of government had to be reorganised. Departments, understaffed and overworked, were faced with overwhelming difficulties accentuated by the separation of Pakistan. Gradually these were ironed out. A Constitution has been framed . India's status in the British Commonwealth of Nations has been defined, to the great and lasting satisfaction of all its members. These are great achievements.

There is, however, one issue remaining unsettled the question of Kashmir. May I then take this opportunity of expressing the fervent hope that a solution will be reached and that speedily, because the estrangement of India and Pakistan grieves all who, like myself, hold both countries in affection and esteem?

WORLD AFFAIRS

It is a sad accident of fate that at a time when India required and deserved, a breathing space in which to devote all her energies to the consolidation of her own internal affairs, world affairs should have taken the turn that they have.

I claim no gift of prophecy, but I think that I may take to myself some credit for anticipating the importance which we in Britain now attach to affairs in Asia. Time and again, both in the House of Commons and out, I stressed the need for examining the problems of the Far East problems to which no country could close its eyes. In the last few years, indeed, the centre of world political gravity has been slowly moving towards the East, mainly because the efforts of Communism to dominate the world seem now to be centred in Asia. All peace-loving nations are today faced with this simple issue. Are the democracies to continue to hold aloft the banner of freedom, or is the rule of law to give way to naked aggression, and the world to become a vast police state in which all freedom of thought and action will vanish?

We all appreciate the desire of India to avoid identifying herself too closely with either one of the camps into which the world is now, unhappily, divided and we sympathise with her intention to pursue "an independent policy which will continue to be determined solely by India's ideals and objectives."

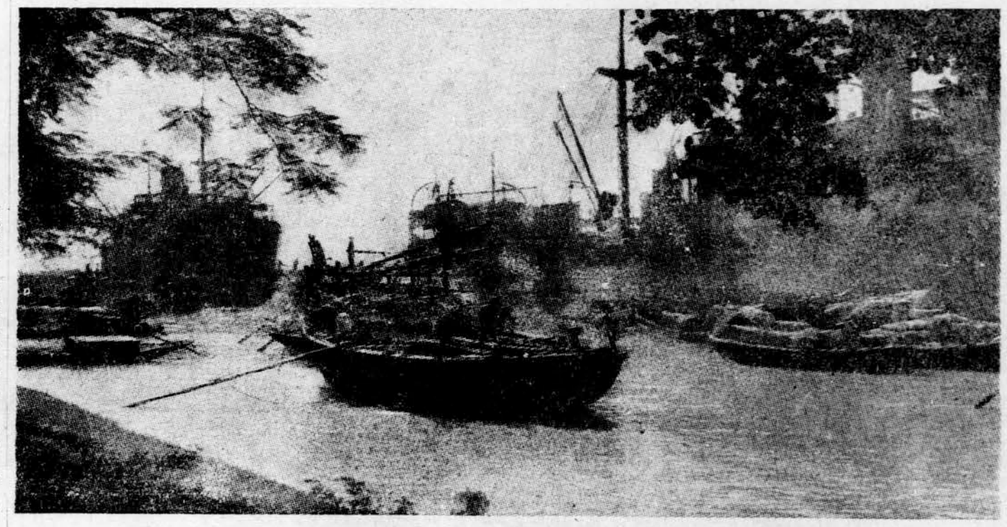
FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

But it seems to me that many countries today can be likened to the driver of the motor-car who said "It is not my driving that will cause an accident: it is the carelessness of the other fellow that I must look out for." It is the "other fellow" who in world politics, is likely to cause any accident there may be.

In short, whatever our ambitions and ideals, force of circumstances may not allow us to pursue them; and I believe that when faced with the clear issue which I have mentioned above, none who believe in freedom will wish to stand aloof. In his task of guiding Indian policy so that it may serve the true interests of peace Mr. Nehru will carry with him the good wishes of us all.

THE AUTHOR

Conservative Member of the British Parliament since 1929. Mr. R. A. Butler was Under-Secretary of State, India Office, from 1932 to 1937. In 1938-41, he was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and in the Coalition Government of 1941-45 served as Minister of Education. He has been a Privy Counsellor since 1939, and in 1946 was Chairman of Council, Royal India Society.



General view of Hugli river, Calcutta

Rs. 40-CRORE PLAN TO DEVELOP PORTS

New Projects To Meet Country's Needs

A COMPREHENSIVE plan for the development and modernisation of India's major ports, involving an approximate expenditure of Rs. 40 crores, is now ready and undergoing close scrutiny in the Central Ministry of Transport. The plan, which will be spread over a period of 10 years, is designed to increase considerably the existing port capacity.

During the three years after Independence, Port Development Projects have been given a high priority. The West Coast Major Port Development Committee recommended the siting of a major port at Kandla in the gulf of Cutch: in two subsequent reports the Committee did not favour the setting up of a second port on the Kathiawar coast and accepted the need for developing Malpe as a major port between Mormugao and Cochin. The Government of India accepted the recommendation regarding Kandla but decided to defer further consideration of the Committee's recommendation regarding Malpe.

KANDLA SCHEME

Work on Kandla port has made steady progress since August last. All the necessary preliminary investigations have been concluded including marine, land, water and health surveys. The Reconnaissance Survey covers the general layout of the port, the number of berths that should be constructed, the location of the oil jetty and other important points.

The first stage of the port will consist of the construction of four berths together with separate oil berths, and a "bunder" for handling lighters and countrycraft. This stage is expected to be completed by March 1958 when the port will be able to handle over 450 thousand tons of general cargo and 300,000 tons of oil.

Simultaneously with the above-mentioned surveys, work on the construction of the metre-gauge link connecting Kandla with Deesa on the Palanpur-Deesa metre-gauge branch line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway has started and is expected to be completed by March 1952. The section between Kandla and Deesa will be 170 miles long and is estimated to cost Rs. 6.39 crores.

The second stage of the port would then be taken up involving the construction of more berths intended to meet the increased traffic needs arising out of the development of with the hinterland. At that stage the port would handle nearly 1½ million tons of cargo including oil. Present plans of the port provide for a considerable expansion in due course so that the port might ultimately handle easily up to 3 million tons. The cost up to the first stage excluding the cost of railway construction is estimated at Rs. 7 3/4 crores. Except for the Consulting Engineer and two or three experts the project would be wholly an Indian enterprise.

Side by side with Kandla Port development, a new township is springing up—Gandhidham, a new colony financed by the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation to settle refugees particularly from Sind.

BOMBAY DOCKS EXPANSION

Apart from Kandla, schemes for improving or expanding the facilities in each of the other major ports, namely, Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Vizagapatam and Calcutta, are also under consideration. Most ambitious of these relate to Bombay port which has on hand a scheme for modernising the Princess and Victoria Docks and also for electrifying them. The port is also contemplating the expansion of transit-sheds and warehouses.

Bombay as well as Calcutta propose investing large sums of money on labour welfare and housing schemes for the large labour force employed by them. The Bombay Port Development Projects which are spread over the next 10 years are expected to cost nearly Rs. 20 crores and will lead to a substantial improvement in the efficiency of the port.

Calcutta, the great river port in the East is going ahead with its investigations of a ship canal scheme designed to short-circuit the 42 miles of dangerous and difficult navigation in this stretch of the Hooghly in order to provide a sheltered deep approach to the dock system.

Madras's main scheme covers a proposal to extend the harbour southward by constructing a wet dock capable of accommodating four large ships at a time.

Schemes aggregating Rs. 1½ crores have been evolved by the Cochin Port Authorities for improving the efficiency of the port. Immediately their scheme for the costing over Rs. 40 lakhs is ex- construction of a wharf-frontage pected to be taken up.

Development works at Vizagapatam port which is now being administered by the Railway Board, include the construction of a dry dock estimated at Rs. 1 crore, the deepening of the entrance channel and a coal berth.

A miner easing out a 'book' of mica.

MICA

Useful In Peace & War

INDIA produces 80 per cent of the world supply of mica. This mineral which has been used over the past many centuries for decorative and medicinal purposes has now 30 different uses in peace and war. The electrical industry had the largest use for mica. Beginning from planes down to our electric plugs the mica is used as a bad conductor of electricity. During war mica is used in tanks, fighter planes and finally in radar too.

India possesses the world's largest and finest deposits of this wonder mineral. Bihar produces the country's largest supply Other mica centres are Rajasthan and the Nellore district of Madras.

The United States of America take the major portion of India's output. Other customers are Britain, Japan, Canada, Australia, France, Italy, China, and Belgium. In the economic life of this country this mineral earns great amount of dollars. In addition to that in Bihar alone 50,000 to 60,000 persons are employed in the mines and factories. Besides, another 100,000 do the work of splitting at home. Between Madras and Rajasthan there would be another 20,000 workers earning their livelihood from mica mining and processing.

UNTIRING CRUSADE

IF INDIA is to rise, as she must, to her full stature in the world, the celebration of an anniversary of our independence should serve as a reminder not so much of the past achievements as of the tremendous work of construction which has to be done to make India strong and prosperous. Such occasions are not opportunities for self- complacency, but rather for renewed determination, so that we could untiringly crusade against the many hardships from which we along with the rest of the world are suffering on account of socio-economic causes. We will have to strive immediately for further consolidation of our freedom in order to be able to bring about an amelioration in the standard of living of our people.

If we wish to acquire strength to achieve all that we wish to achieve, every Indian will have to work ceaselessly to improve himself by constantly trying to remove his own shortcomings and weaknesses so that he can give his full contribution towards the evolution of a strong and happy nation whose mission it is to live in peace and to help the world to live in peace. It would therefore be necessary for use to rededicate ourselves to the noble teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has played a conspicuous part in building up united and strong India by its frank and impartial propaganda. I trust it will continue to educate the people and equip them to maintain a strong democracy in this Country. I wish it every success in its efforts.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI
Minister for Home and Revenue.

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NEW INDIAN COINS IN CIRCULATION

The Rupee Through A Century

NEW DELHI, August 15.

A new rupee made of pure nickel is in circulation from today, August 15, along with new design half-rupee, quarter-rupee, two anna, one-anna and half anna pieces and the pice.

In 1835, when the rupee was first struck in the Indian mint, it was almost wholly silver with eleven-twelfth fineness.

The introduction of the first rupee in pure nickel in 1947-the present issue is the second of the series—is the consummation of an important reform in Indian coinage which has been pressed by currency reformers during the last many decades.

The new nickel rupee bearing the image of the Lion Capital of the Asoka Pillar on its obverse and ears of corn on the reverse recalls not only the past glory of India but also focuses attention on what Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, the Finance Minister, recently characterised as "the king-pin" of Indian economy—the problem of food.

It further indicates how under the stress of complicated modern finance the silver rupee which held its pride of place in the Indian currency set-up for over a century yielded place to a more modest material and became really a "token" coin which for a long time it was intended to be.

IMPACT OF MODERN FINANCE

For over a century, silver rupee was the standard coin which the villager considered as his gold, which he would cherish, hoard and preserve and also convert into metal for ornaments for his wife, if the harvest was good. He would not accept pleasantly any other currency if he could help, as the rupee was to him a legal tender which he liked and understood.

The world, however, made rapid strides and India in spite of her predominantly agricultural economy could not keep herself aloof from the impact of the Industrial Revolution. Modern finance with all its complications of exchange rate and par value of currency made inroads into the Indian economy with the result that the silver rupee ceased to be a suitable medium for large-scale trade, both internal and foreign.

Currency reformers felt that the high silver content of the rupee, which was a token coin, was unnecessary—in fact it was wasteful. Reduction of the silver content in the rupee, however, necessarily took time as one had to deal with a longstanding habit and a matter of faith of innocent people completely uninitiated in the intricacies of modern finance and trade.

WEAKNESS OF SILVER RUPEE

The weakness of the silver rupee came to be demonstrated first when the world price of silver slumped heavily, resulting in the closure of Indian mints for free coinage of silver in 1893 and later in the First World War when the silver price rose above the melting point in 1917-18, exposing the standard silver rupee to the evils of hoarding and melting.

Paper currency thus received a definite impetus. Even then, however, it was not before the thirties of the present century that the circulation of currency notes and rupee coins became more or less evenly balanced.

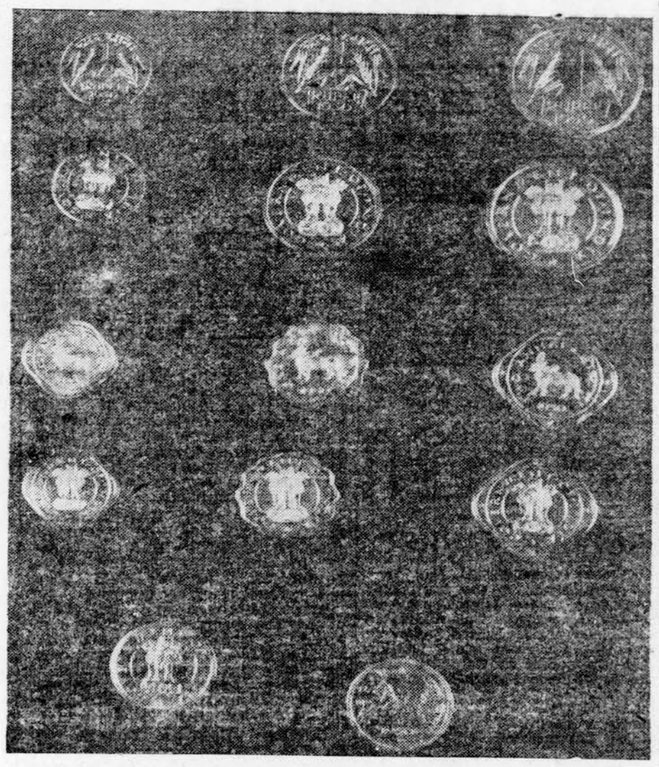
The shortcomings of a "full bodied" silver coin had, however, been appreciated and early during the last World War monetary authorities demonetised standard silver coin, reintroduced one rupee notes and minted quarternary rupee coins of one-half silver fineness. Subsequently, the first nickel rupee was issued in 1947.

OTHER TOKEN COINS

Along with the nickel rupee, the other new design coins that are current from to-day are half rupee, quarter rupee, two anna, one anna and half anna pieces and the pice. The half rupee and quarter rupee are pure nickel coins bearing the Lion Capital of the Asoka Pillar on the obverse and ears of corn on the reverse while the two anna, one anna and half-anna pieces made of cupro-nickel have the Lion Capital on the obverse and the replica of the Asoka Bull on the reverse.

The new pice which is in bronze is a distinct improvement on the "washer type" coin introduced in 1943. It is a circular coin of the same diameter as the former but is solid and of greater thickness. The obverse face bears the Lion Capital and the reverse bears a replica of the Asoka Horse.

The denomination is given in English and in Hindi (Devnagri script) in all the coins.



Photograph of the new coins that will be in circulation from August 15, 1950. The rupee, half-rupee and the quarter-rupee are pure nickle bearing the lion Capital of the Asoka Pillar on the obverse and ears of corn on the reverse. The two-anna, and one anna and half-anna pieces are of cupronickel and have the Lion Capital on the overse and the replica of the Asoka Bull on the reverse. The pice is in bronze and bears the Lion Capital on the obverse and the replica of the Asoka Horse on the reverse. The denomination is given in English and Hindi in all the coins. Top row shows quarter-rupee, half-rupee and one rupee and the second row shows the reverse side of the same coins. The third row shows the half-anna, one-anna and two-anna piece while the fourth row shows the reverse of these coins. The bottom row shows the pice.—PIB

BOMBAY MARCHES AHEAD

Gangapur Storage at Nasik will irrigate about 47,500 acres of land and is expected to be completed by 1953-54. Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal, Mahi Canal, Ranand Tank and Kakrapar schemes are among the other major irrigation projects which, when ready are expected to irrigate 10 lakh acres of lands.

Intensive programme of minor irrigation works, viz., construction and repairs of tanks and bandharas in the State has been started with the help of a loan of Rs. 1 crore obtained from the Government of India. It is learnt that the scheme has created considerable interest and has received good interest in some areas.

In order to encourage production of cotton, sugar and other grain crops, the Government has removed restrictions on the growth of these crops in the canal areas.

LABOUR WELFARE

Labour problems are assuming greater importance year by year. During the year the Government introduced Textile Employment (decasualisation scheme) for cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad. Under this scheme, workers are given employment in the cotton textile mills in Bombay. A small but significant directive issued by the Government is that the use of the work 'coolie' should be discontinued and 'mazdoor' should be used to convey its sense.

The year saw improved relations between the employer and the employed. The number of disputes decreased from 536 in 1948 to 376 in 1949 and during the first six months of 1950 the same trend continued.

The conciliators of the Labour Office, Industrial Court, Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts constituted under the various legal enactments functioned efficiently and settled a large number of disputes. Joint and Works Committees were also formed for helping friendly management-labour relations.

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, was amended suitably, in the light of experience, in the interest of labour and with a view to achieving

(Continued from Page 5)

the basic objects for which the Act has been introduced.

The Labour Advisory Board, which represents labour employers and consumers, has been established to advise the Government in solving labour problems. The Board held several meetings and handled important problems like unemployment, closure of textile mills and carried out investigations with committee action and helped in the solution of several problems in the interests of all parties.

Inquiries into the employment situation and wage levels in all employments specified in the minimum Wages Act, 1948, were completed and four committees to advise the Government in certain industries were set up.

There were 46 labour welfare centres in Bombay State on December 31, 1949 and 14 additional centres were established in 11 industrial cities.

COMPLETE PROHIBITION

The third year of freedom marked culmination of the Government policy of total prohibition through progressive stages. Complete prohibition was enforced throughout the Bombay State from April 6, 1950. The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, specially came over to Bombay to inaugurate this total prohibition. The Government has been carrying on extensive education progapanda to educate the public opinion in this respect. Recreation and counter-attraction centres have been established for former addicts. The persons in the liquor trade thrown out of employment are being helped and rehabilitated in alternative trade and occupation and relief has been organised for them and for their families.

There are at present two States in which there is total prohibition in force—one is Madras and the other is Bombay. Probably Bombay is doing better in the matter of prohibition than Madras. There are a few loopholes in the policy of total prohibition in asmuch as the army and the foreigners continue to be exempted from the provisions of the Act. The two per cent beer is also causing a lot of controversy which the Government should set at rest. The anti-prohibitionists struggled hard to dislodge the Bombay State from its policy of total prohibition but the Government deserves to be congratulated for sticking to the policy originally laid down by them. The public is anxiously awaiting the judgment regarding the sensational prohibition case which was heard by the Bombay High Court on a petition to declare the Prohibition Act ULTRA VIRES.

GANDHI SMRITI MANDIR

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, also inaugurated the Gandhi Smriti Mandir at the Krishnagiri Upavan, Mandir at the Krishanagiri Upavan, Borivali. The Department of Parks and Gardens has been developing the Kanheri National Park which covers an area of 5,000 acres with a picturesque setting. Tourists' cabins and hutments are provided for the use of visitors and a swimming pool is under construction there. It is also proposed to have play grounds and an open theatre. One of the main attraction of the park are the caves which contain very interesting Buddhist relics. The construction of the Gandhi Smriti Mandir adds to the attraction of the Park. The Government should take some further steps to popularise the park and the public should make fuller use of these facilities.

The year that has passed affirms our conviction that India is bound to attain an important status amongst the countries of the world. Despite the formidable handicaps and difficulties left behind by the foreign regime and problems brought up by the post war period, the State of Bombay, during the three years of freedom, has achieved a great deal in the sphere of administration and socio-economic progress. The progress may be slow but it is definite and activities undertaken are comprehensive. It is such an all sided drive alone that can raise the country from its agelong backwardness and poverty. We only wish that the progress is maintained.

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THE IDEA OF THE INA

Mr. Champakraman Pillai Planned It In 1915!

DURING the First World War when India was still under the British yoke—a quarter of a century before Subhas Chandra Bose formed the Indian National Army—Mr. Champakraman Pillai the Indian revolution who spent the best part of his life in Germany in exile, had finalised plans for the creation of the Indian National Volunteers, an organisation pledged to the overthrow of British rule in India.

According to the blue-print of Mr. Pillai, until National government was established, the Indian National Volunteers were to support any undertaking that was calculated to weaken England.

With this object in view the I.N.V. were asked to take part in the Mesopotamian expedition on the Turko-German side and to help them in the following manner:

To try to induce the Indian soldiers in the English army through literature, personal messages etc. to desert the latter and come over to the Turko-German side; to propagandise against England amongst the Indian prisoners of war in Turkey, Persia etc., by lectures, pamphlets, leaflets, appeals etc.

To gather all trustworthy and honest men from amongst the Indian soldiers and civilians and to use them in the expedition according to the desires of the staff of the operating armies; To look after the needs of the Indian prisoners of war; To act as interpreters between the prisoners and the staff of the operating armies;

In the event of the above proving successful and if a sufficient number of good men can be gathered, to organise an Indian National Volunteer Corps., provided the Imperial German and Turkish Governments would agree to it.

ORGANISATION

The following organisation was suggested:—

The Headquarters of the I. N. V. shall be with that of the operating armies. The I.N.V. shall have a staff composed of three to five men, the Head of which shall be directly responsible to the staff of the operating armies and all work of the I.N.V. shall be carried out through him.

The I.N.V. staff shall be attached to that of the operating armies and a member of the latter will have to look after the needs of the I.N.V. and to help them and advise them in all matters concerning the work in Mesopotamia.

If the plan is accepted, a group of about five men shall start at once from Berlin. On their way to the front, they shall collect all honest and able men from amongst the prisoners and civilians in Turkey and use them in the expedition.

The I.N.V. shall wear on their uniforms a badge or any other symbol bearing the title "The Indian National Volunteers" written in Hindi and Urdu languages.

The civil gentlemen of the I.N.V. shall according to their standing wear honorary military uniforms. The rest of the soldiers of the I.N.V. shall wear military uniforms according to the rank given to them by the staff.

The following is the full text of the spirited call he made to Indian soldiers from Berlin on 31st. July 1915. Saying that the time was ripe for an allout struggle against the British, he asked them to join the ranks of the other heroes who were fighting and dying for the cause of India's freedom.

Hindusthanee Soldiers:

Your country calls you to break the chains of slavery. This is the most opportune time. Your countrymen in Hindusthan are ready and they are waging guerilla warfare to revenge themselves of the hated Feringee yoge. Your brethern in Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozpur, Madras, Singapore and other Ferozpur, Madras, have already taken up arms for the liberation of your Motherland. They call you to join in the fight. They are determined to drive out of the Feringees from the sacred soil of Hindusthan. You, who are sheding your blood for the selffish cause of the Feringees, take up arms against the oppresors of your beloved Motherland. Otherwise the curse from heaven will fall on you and your children for not saving your country from misery, starvation, poverty, and oppression. Do not hesitate to do your duty. Your wives and children, your brothers and sisters need your help.

Mohamedan Soldiers! Remember the glorious days of the emperors of Delhi and reflect that you are now slaves of the hated English. The Kalif has declared the Holy War against the oppressors of your country and asks you to poin hand in hands with the Hindus to save Hindusthan from ruin and shame.

Hindu and Sikh soldiers! Remember! the days of the lion of the Punjab, the great Ranjit Singh. Are you not ashmaed of your servitude to the hated English nor. Your brethern in far off Hinduthan are being put to jail, hanged, shot, insulted and percuted by the Feringees. Oh! what a terrible thing it is to see the alien tyranny. Awake, and show to the world that you won't tolerate this state of things any longer in your country.

Hindusthanee Soldiers, remember that the British are money grabbers and staying in India only to loot money! Remember the untold misseles and sufferings they inflict on men and women of India. Reflect that the cowardly British would not enlist for their own war and they are forcibly recruiting the Hindusthanees in India to fight for them. They give very little money to the recruits and small pay to you, while the British soldiers get higher pay and all luxuries. Remember that in time of battles the unjust and cowardly British force you to advance against cannon' mouth and they stay behind.

Hear the wailing of your fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives and children who love you so dearly. Have you, Oh Hindusthanee soldiers, no feeling for them?!

This is the time to revenge yourself. Remember the hero Mangal Pandy of 1857 and fight for your freedom. This is your religion. Death comes to every one, but die honourably, die for a right cause, die for your country. Don't think of the small pay and pension which you get from the Feringees, the enemies of your Motherland. Free Hindusthan will take care of you. Do not hesitate. Follow the example shown by your brethern in Singapore and other Indian cities. Fight for the independence of your country. This is the message that your countrymen send you.

Electrifying Plans For Port Trust

BOMBAY, Monday.

Plans for the electrification of the Bombay Port Trust are well under way, according to Port Trust circles. Two British experts, who arrived in the city last month, are surveying the electrical facilities and the electric power capacity of the Port Trust for the purpose, and it is expected that their report will be ready within a few months.

The Port Trust is considering the advisability of importing about 80 electric cranes. The cranes will be despatched from England in lots every six months, the total order to be completed within about five years.

Estimates of the cost of the cranes have, however, still to be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, as well as estimates of the electrification scheme. The Port Trust will be in a position to submit the latter only after the report of the British experts has been received.

Four cranes which were due to arrive in Bombay some time back were lost when "Indian Enterprise" exploded at sea.

U.S. WITCH-HUNT GOES ON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (PTI-Reuter): The Government is seeking to have the bail of eleven convicted Communist leaders revoked on the ground that their conduct and activity is dangerous to the security of the United Sates, it was announced last night.

The United States Attorney General said Federal Judge Thomas Swan had issued an order requiring the Communist leaders to show cause in New York next Thursday why bail should not be revoked sending them to gaol.

ENGLAND TO MAKE CHLOROMYCETIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14: Increased exports to the sterling area of chloromycetin, one of the new antibiotic drugs, with consequent health benefits is expected to result from a project just announced by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Chloromycetin, heretofore produced in quantities only in the United States is to be made in London under his project. This is expected to make the drug obtainable in the sterling area without dollar expenditure.

The ECA has announced the signing of an industrial guarantee with Parke, Davis and Company, Detroit, Michigan, pharmaceutical manufacturers which for 60 years has had a branch laboratory near London. The firm is now preparing to erect and equip a new plant there, principally for the manufacture of chloro-mycetin.

The contract covers an investment totaling dol. 735,000. Under the guarantee, Parke-Davis will be able to concert into dollars its foreign currency receipts from the investment.—USIS.

AFRICANS DOING A FINE JOB

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 14, (PTI-Reuter): Increasing Africa's productivity is the most important task for South Africa and Africa as a whole, Dr. J. H. J. Vaneck, head of the Union Government's Industrial Development Corporation declared here last night.

At a new textile factory in the Union, newly trained Africans were producing cotton yarn equal to that sold anywhere in the world, he asserted. They were receiving three to four times the wages of Japanese workers doing the same job, he said.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

West Indies Adopt Safety First Methods And Score 503 Runs

WRIGHT CAPTURES 5 WKTS: ENGLAND 29 FOR NO LOSS

LONDON, Aug. 14 (PTI-Reuter).

SAFETY first tactics adopted by West Indies in order to avoid losing the match and make sure of gaining the "rubber" provided poor fare for a 30 thousand capacity crowd on the second day of the Fourth Test at the Oval.

The crowd, which included the Duke of Edinburgh and Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee and his wife, saw England's hopes rise and subsequently fall.

BEDSER'S 100 WICKETS IN TESTS

England's big moment arrived shortly before lunch when the fifth West Indies wicket fell at 337 to Alec Bedser who thereby claimed his 100th wicket in test cricket.

In addition, Worrell had retired with an attack of giddiness due to stomach trouble, but England let their opportunity slip when they allowed Gerry Gomez and John Goddard put on 109 for the sixth wicket. This stand which lasted almost two hours, proved of immense value in the matter of time.

Expectations that the pitch would take spin were not fulfilled. Possibly rain on Saturday evening may have eased the turf. Neither fast nor slow bowlers could get anything out of it and only steady length and keen fielding kept down the scoring.

The West Indies did not take full advantage of the conditions until after the new ball had been taken following lunch. Then Gomez and Goddard followed by Worrell moved the score along rapidly. Gomez hit eight fours in 74 in two hours forty-five minutes batting, while Worrell scored 138 in five hours five minutes. He hit seventeen fours.

Goddard carried his bat for a dour fifty-eight in three hours.

Wright was easily the best of the English bowlers and this time enjoyed more fortune. He claimed four of the seven wickets today and his final figures of five for 141 might have been much better. England outfielding was good but smarter work close to the wicket would probably have resulted in the West Indies being dismissed for a smaller total.

In the hour and ten minutes left for play Hutton and Simpson took no chances against an accurate attack and keen fielding They played out the vital period with the utmost caution especially against the spinners Ramadhin and Valentine.

Sixteen of the 29 runs scored came off pace bowler Jones. Worrell conceded only one in seven overs.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings).

A. Rae b Bedser 109, J. Stolimeyer l.b.w. b Bailey 36, F. Worrell l.b.w. b Wright 138, E. Weekes c Hutton b Wright 30, C. Walcott b Wrigh; 17, Gomez c McIntyre b Brown 74, Christiani c McIntyre b Bedser 11, Goddard not-out 58, Jones b Wright 1, Ramadhin c McIntyre b Wright 3, Valentine b Bailey 9. Extras 17. Total 503.

Fall of wickets: 1-72; 2-244; 3-295; 4-318; 5-337; 6-446; 7- ; 8- ; 9-490; 10-503.

Bowling Analysis: Bailey 34.2-9-84-2; Bedser 38-9-75-2; Brown 21-4-74-1; Wright 53-16-141-5; Hilton 41-2-91-0; Compton 7-2-21-0.

ENGLAND (First Innings)

Hutton batting 14; Simpson batting 12. Extras 3. Total for (no loss) 29.

AMES TO LEAD TEAM TO INDIA

HASTINGS (Sussex) Aug. 14 (PTI): Reuter): Leslie Ames, the Kent and England batsman, has been invited to capt. the Commonwealth Cricket Team which will tour India, Pakistan and Ceylon during the coming winter.

LESLIE AMES

Ames said today that he will not decide until tomorrow night when he is to see George Duckworth, the former England wicket-keeper, who is to manage the touring side.

Ames, who is the only professional on the MCC Selection Committee, completed his hundredth century last week.

ORISSA ENTERS SEMIFINAL

CALCUTTA, August 14 (PTI): Orissa qualified for the semi-finals of the National Football Championship this evening beating Mysore by three goals to two. The winners now meet West Bengal.

Following are the results of matches played in the I.F.A. Shield:

Bally Pratibha one, Jamshedpur Sporting nil.

Rajasthan nil, Wari Club (Calcutta) nil.

Sporting Union three, Brajabhusan Samity (Berhampur) one.

GHOSH AND SAMPAT IN FINAL

POONA, Aug. 14 (PTI).

Kumar Ghosh and Dilip Sampat qualified for the final of the men's singles of the Engineering College Open Table Tennis Tournament played in the Engineering College Hall this evening.

Gul Nasikwalla, Bombay's foremost woman player, tasted her first defeat at the hands of Miss Jaya Walawalkar in the first semi-final of the women's singles. In the other semi-final Mrs Suhasini Joshi eliminated Miss Chaman Madan after four gruelling games.

NG Boon Gee Beats Mahesh Desai

COLLEGIATE BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Monday.

Ng Boon Gee of St. Xavier's College was in excellent form this evening, when he defeated the seeded Mahesh Desai from Elphinstone College, in two straight games. He will now meet M. K. Bhopardikar in the semi-final round. The Elphinstone second string, however, was right there in the other quarterfinal, when V. P. Desai entered the semifinal to meet the holder Adi Kavarana in the other semifinal.

The following were today's results:

MEN'S SINGLES

Quarterfinals: M. K. Bhopardikar (Ruia "A") beat Naravane (G.S.M. "A") 15-7, 15-0; V. P. Desai (E.C. & R.I.Sc. "B") beat Indra (Khalsa "B") 15-1, 15-2; Adi Kavarana (Podar "A") beat Adhye (Ruia "B") 15-12, 15-11; Ng Boon Gee (St. X. C. "B") beat Mahesh Desai (Elph. "B"), 15-6, 15-12.

MIXED DOUBLES

Quarterfinals: P. B. Sashital and Miss Babette Saldanha (St. X.C. "A") beat Chakravarty and Miss Parmanand (G.S.M. "A"), 15-3, 15-2; Dhongade and Miss Dukle (E.C. & R.I.Sc. "A"), beat M. R. Desai and Miss Basrai) Sydenham "A"), 15-6, 15-12; M. K. Bhopardikar and Miss Vasumati Oak (Ruia "A") beat Naravana and partner (G. S.M. "B") 15-3 15-1; Mahesh Desai and Miss Sushila Rege (E.C. & R.I.C. "A") beat I.C. Patel and Miss Irani (G.M.C. "A"), 15-5 15-2.

AMATEURS FAIL TO CLINCH ISSUE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Thanks to a splendid performance by midget Tambe G.I.P. Railway managed to share points with Bombay Amateurs in the First Division of the Harwood Football League at the Cooperage when both sides scored twice each.

St. Francis Goans "B" In H. V. M. Cup Semifinal

BOMBAY, Monday:

The St. Francis Goans junior string moved into the semi-final round of the H. V. M. Cup Football Tournament with an odd goal win over the Hill's XI at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground Parel this evening: Later the junior string of the Rainbow Sports and the Reserve Bank played a goalless draw in spite of extra time in the same competition.

Hill's XI were the first to score through F. Perreira but the Goans restored equality through D. Fernandes. Before the call of time S. D'Souza scored the winning goal for the Goans.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

The local bullion market was fairly steady today with scattered short-covering. There was no fresh development beyond technical recovery as the market is becoming oversold.

Forward silver opened today at Rs. 179-4 and improved at Rs. 179-8 on moderate short-covering. Ready mint silver was placed at Rs. 179-9 and Bullion bars were quoted at Rs. 179. Forward gold opened at Rs. 114-4 and improved at Rs. 114-6 in sympathy with steadiness of silver. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 114-6 and Sovereigns were done at Rs. 76-4.

Silver prices after declining at Rs 178-14 advanced at Rs. 179-10 and closed as under.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Ready Silver	179	1	0
Ready Forward	179	9	0
Ready Gold	114	8	0
Ready forward	114	6	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The produce market was firm today with further active buying and absence of offerings. Castorseeds in Ahmedabad market reached the upper limit of Rs. 161 fixed while Rajkot market was quoted at Rs. 243-8. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	48	0	0
Madras Coromondal	47	8	0
Bold ready	46	14	0
Oil Local Mills	25	8	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	25	0	0
Oil September	24	11	0
Oil October	24	10	6
LINSEED—			
Bold ready	33	8	0
Satna ready	41	4	0
September delivery	42	7	0
Linseed Oil	22	4	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Bold ready	33	7	0
Small ready	34	8	0
Madras	34	8	0
September delivery	34	9	0
Oil first pressure	17	8	0
Bazar quality	16	12	0

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

Previous closing	37.87
Today's opening	37.86
Difference	—01
Today's closing	37.48
Difference	—39

Line-Ups For Today's Baseball

BOMBAY, Monday: The American Club team of Bombay, hoping to even score against the Navy baseball team from the "Greenwich Bay", will send Willis "Mac" McComb to pitch tomorrow morning at the Cooperage at 10-00 a.m.

The line-ups for this morning's game:

Greenwich Bay Moderacki (Left Field); Finnegan (First Base); Anderson (Third Base); Tolliver (Center Field); Hopkine (Sort Stop); Krol (Second base); Danbar (captain) Catcher; Tullas (Right Field); Moore, C. T. Short Center; Malow Pitcher.

BOMBAY: Cable (Short Center); Radley (Left Field); Doyyle (Center Field); McComb (Pitcher); Timberlake (Second Base); Scott (Catcher); Hlavacek (captain) (Sort Stop); Britton (Third Base); Connell (Right Field); Scattergood (First Base).-UPA

Weekes In Sight Of Two More Records

LONDON, August 14 (PTI-Reuter): Everton de Courcy Weekes, whose batting feats have exposed the limitations of the English county bowler this summer, is in sight of at least two more records.

When he scored 147 off the Glamorgan attack at Swansea he equalled the performance of his fellow-countryman, George Headley who obtained 700 on the 1933 tour.

No other West Indian players have hit as many centuries on a single tour of England.

Weekes also possesses a chance of emulating Sir Donald Bradman. Twenty years ago Bradman established a record by scoring six double hundreds during a tour of England and so far Weekes has made five scores of over 200.

INCREASED SHORT COVERING IN STEELS AFTER EARLY DROP

Bombay Dyeing Shares Improve

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet today and declined under scattered liquidation but later recovered on increased buying support and short covering in Tata Steel and Bombay Dyeings. Bombay Burmas were quiet. The market will remain closed tomorrow.

It appears that the technical readjustment has sufficiently progressed and the market is likely to influence replacement buying and short covering on any good decline. The market sentiment remains constructive with more disposition to buy on declines than to sell on upturned.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1812/8 against previous close at Rs. 1825/- and declined at Rs. 1807/8 on further long liquidation. At this level there was cessation of selling and the market improved at Rs. 1817/8 on buying support and short covering. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 354/- and declined at Rs. 352/- but later recovered at Rs. 354/- Indian Irons opened at Rs. 33/6 and after advancing at Rs. 33/8 steadied at Rs. 33/6.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 990/- and declined at Rs. 982/8 on moderate selling. At this level there was active buying and Dyeings sharply advanced at Rs. 997/8. Kohinoor Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 323/- Mill Section was not influenced by strike news.

Bombay Burmas were firm at the short and after advancing at Rs. 505/- declined at Rs. 496/- on moderate profittaking. Scindia Shares changed hands at Rs. 15/8 while chemicals were quoted at Rs. 15/4.

Central India shares were quoted at Rs. 242 while Gokaks came in business at Rs. 248/2. Simplex Mill shares were done at Rs. 226 and Svadeshi Mill shares were placed at Rs. 275.

Associated Cements changed hands at Rs. 168/12. Belapurs were placed at Rs. 262/8. Central Bank shares were done at Rs. 89/8 while New Indias were quoted at Rs. 66.

Towards the close Tata Steel Defds were done at Rs. 1825 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 355. Bombay Dyeings were steady at Rs. 996/4 while Burmas were placed at Rs. 500. Closing tone was steady on short covering.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	995	0
Kohinoor Mills (21)	323	4
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	276	0
Central India Mills (6)	242	0
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	227	0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	149	0
Indore (8-3)	120	0
Gokak (12)	249	0
Century Spinning (15)	261	4
Indian Bleaching (8)	163	0
Swan (20)	335	0
Finlay Mills (15)	261	0
Morarji Goculdas (4-8)	177	8
Edward Sassoon	257	8
Meyer (12)	82	8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	2
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	1	14
India United Ord (0-12-6)	11	12
Madhusudan (15)	175	0
Podar (9)	140	0
Khatau (5)	170	0
STEELS		
Tata Steel Ord (14)	355	8
Tata Steel Defd (84-15)	1826	4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	146	0
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	168	12
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	498	12
Belapur (9)	261	0
Shivrajpur (1-8)	46	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	15	9
Premier Construction (4)	118	12
Tata Chemical	15	4
Tata Oil (1)	44	8
India Iron (0-12)	33	13
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	24	10
British India Corp. (0-9)	9	6
India Copper	2	14
Wimco (11)	240	0
Alcock (282)	333	12
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1611	4
Andhra Valley (30)	1460	0
Tata Hydro (3)	159	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone (5)	62	8
Phoenix (6)	127	8
Indian Mfg. (40)	2950	0
Kurla XD	115	0
Colaba (12)	92	8
New City (11)	170	0
Minerva (12)	136	14
Bradbury	567	8
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	7	12
Bharat (2)	33	4
Mysore Defd. (4)	175	0
Madhavji (0-12-0)	26	0
Model Mills (12-8)	157	8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	612	8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	210	0
Western India (40)	3005	0
Standard (15)	227	4
Sholapur (200)	3000	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	19	4
Hindustan Mills (40)	2925	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	50	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	38	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	19	0
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190	0
Rala Bahadur (4)	56	4
Berar	256	4
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	116	4
Ahmedabad New XD	113	0
Surat Electric (5)	131	4
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-8)	6	6
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	3
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	5
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (8)	126	4
Bombay Suburban (3)	157	8
Bombay Suburban New	156	4
Jalgaon	10	8
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (40)	2010	0
Imperial Bank P (10)	505	0
Central Bank (2)	90	0
Central Bank (2)	90	8
Bank of India (4)	183	0
Union (0-5)	7	10
Baroda (2-8)	134	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-2)	50	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	30	0
Hindustan Commercial	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4960	0
Empire (10)	673	12
New India (2)	66	8
Jupiter (0-12)	11	12
Vulcan (0-10)	13	2
Indian Mercantile (2)	41	8
Universal (0-4)	9	0
B.I.C.	16	4
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
New Great	19	8
All India (9)	10	4
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14) X D	110	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	272	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	167	8
Burma (Petrol)	1	9 3
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (3)	51	12
Kemp and Co. (20)	342	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	100	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	81	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	61	0
Mukund Iron	5	8
Dena Trust (0-12)	14	0
Alembil (15)	115	0
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	27	8
Indian Cement (1937)	19	12
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	152	8
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785	0
Hydary Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujarat Motor	26	14
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrella Batteries	30	0
National Rayon	68	0
Bombay Cycle	34	0
Jost Co.	82	0
Digvijay Cement	80	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	203	2
Andhra Valley (7)	1221	4
Ttat Power (7-8)	1340	0
Hydro Electric (7) XD	135	
Bombay Steamer (6)	216	4
Central India (5)	650	0
Swadeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	668	12
Laxmi	270	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	225	0
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107	8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	132	8
Pre. Construction First	99	8
Pre. Construction 2nd Prei	98	0
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	133	12
Walchandnagar	126	4
Jupiter	12	15
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie First	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	8
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	8
Morarji	94	3
National Rayon	78	8
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting	....	
Bombay Steamer	98	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	9
New Victoria Mill	2	9
New Victoria Pref.	4	6
Phalton (8)	114	0
Gold Mohor (20)	285	0
New Kaiser-e-Hind	325	0
Sajjan Mills	105	8
Osmanshahi	120	0
Ajain Shahi	110	0
Air Services	5	4
Air India Tata	70	8
Hind Motor	7	0
Indian Steam	8	7

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

WHEN I read in the "Times of India", that Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia in one of his speeches in Calcutta expressed himself proud of belonging to the Marwari community, it struck a chord in my memory. Some years ago a young nephew of mine (let it be remembered that among us every fellow who belongs to one's community and sect, is either an uncle, a nephew or a cousin if not an aunt, a niece or a cousin) dashed into my room in a mood of discovery. His eyes were quite bright but he was at the same time in the subdued mood which comes with knowledge that affects one's conduct. I kept silent on the principle, "never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you". And sure enough he was out with it all.

A boy in his school who did not have the high opinion of his classmates either because of his intelligence or because of the family he sprang from, had happened to say in a casual manner that a———(I am naturally not giving away the name) would never retreat from a stand he had once taken.

"Uncle," says the young fellow, "this has made me do a little thinking. If even———can speak of family pride, why then there is nothing to it at all."

There is nothing like inculcating democracy as early as one can and I strongly approved of this bit of wisdom that had fallen on the little chap's path But I was hardly prepared for what followed.

"So," he went on, more to himself than to me, "when people tell me at home not to disgrace the family, I should just ignore it all and do exactly as I like. Isn't that so?"

This got me in a cleft stick. If I approved the lesson, I would be cited as an instigator of some rebellion that the young hopeful had in mind. If I did not, I would be guilty of family pride and all that sort of thing which goes against everything I have insisted on.

The Marwari community has, I suppose, many good points and many bad—just like other communities. But it is hard for me to believe that it had reason either to be proud of Mr. Dalmia or Mr. Dalmia to be proud of the community. My colleague on the right who has of late been revealing Mahasabha tendencies, says that this shows the beauty of the caste system which leaves every caste proud of itself.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

3-30 p.m. Bhoiwada S.C. vs. Famous S.C. (Das Cup); 4-30 p.m. Rainbow S.C. vs. Reserve Bank S.C. (I.F.L., Div. II); Khatau S.C. vs. Bombay Gymkhana (Satiranjan Shield).

G.I.P. Rly. Ground, Parel.

4-40 p.m. Dockyard App. vs. Youths Union (Musry Cup).

BASEBALL

Cooperage

10 a.m. Bombay Americans vs. Greenwich Bay.

BADMINTON

Grant Medical Court

2-45 p.m. onwards: Semifinals of Women's Singles, and Quarterfinals of Men's Doubles (Inter-College Tournament).

MALABAR STAR AND GOLDEN ORB GREATLY FANCIED

Who's That May Upset In Independence Cup

POONA, Monday.

THE weather is delightful and the going must be excellent for tomorrow's races here. The main event of the day, the Independence Cup, promises to be quite thrilling but if the impressive second of Who's That in the G. V. Shende Plate on the opening day, is anything to go by, the race must be Trainer Hassanalli's.

Malabar Star and Golden Orb have revealed smashing form on the track and they must be able to record facile victories.

The following are my selections:—

1st Race:
WAGHMAHAL — Win
STAR OF AMERICA — Next Best

2nd Race:
PARKER PRINCE — Win
FOXTROT — Next Best

3rd Race:
MALABAR STAR — Win
HARLEM LIGHTS — Next Best

4th Race:
RUMBITA — Win
PASSING SHOWER — Next Best

5th Race:
WHO'S THAT MASQUERADE if ab. Ayaaz — Win / Next Best

6th Race:
GOLDEN ORB THUNDERER if ab. Philsooph — Win / Next Best

7th Race:
COUP D'ETAT LIBERTY BELLE if ab. Quicksand — Win / Next Best

8th Race:
DOWN SOUTH — Win
MAH-I-NAU — Next Best

9th Race:
DIL-KI-BAT — Win
QUEEN BESS — Next Best

Choice Treble:
MALABAR STAR
GOLDEN ORB
DIL-KI-BAT

Flukes:
SPARKLING STAR
PROMETHEUS

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

MILLS.
Ahmedabad Advance 240
Apollo 3/1/6 3/2
B. Dyeing 987/8 82/8 98/12 92/8 97/8 95
C. India 243 40 42/8 42
Century 260 61/4
E. Textiles 255 57/8
Finlay 261
Gokak 248 47 50 49
I. U. Defd 1/13/6 1/14
I. U. Ord. 11/10/6 11/12
Indore 120
Khatau 170
Kohinoor 320 21 18/12 22/8 21/8 25 23/4
New Great 147 46 49
New Union 19/4
Phoenix 127/8
Shrinivas 190
Simplex 225/8 27
Svadeshi 274/8 74 77/8 76
Tata Mills 49/12 50
B. Steam Pref 230
Scindia 15/10 15/11 15/7/6 15/9
BANKS. z
Central 89/8 90
Central New 90/8
Imperial Old 2010
Imperial New 502/8 5
India 183
Union 7/9
U. Commercial 49/8 49 50
ELECTRICS
Ahmedabad 115/10 16/4
Andhra 1475 60
Ajmer 10/3
B. Suburban 153/12
Hydro 159
Power 1610 12/8 11/4
Power Pref 1335
New India 66 66/8
Oriental 4940 60
STEELS
B. Steel 24/2 24/6 24/4 24/10
I. Iron 33/6 33/8/6 33/6/6 33/13
Tata Defd 1812/8 15 7/8 21/4 15 25 17/8 26/4
Tata Ord. 353/8 52 54/8 54 55/12 55/4 55/8
Tata 2nd Pref. 145/8 46
MISCELLANES.
Alcock 330 32/8 30 33/12
A.C.C. 168/12 68 68/12 68/8 69/4 69/12
Belapur 260/8 62 60/12 61/8 61
B.B Old 505 8/12 496/4 99/6 98/12
B.B New 170 71/4 67/8
B.B Petrol 1/9 1/9/3
B.I.C. 9/5 9/6
I. Bleaching 161 60 63
I. Copper 2/14 2/15
P. Const 119 19/8 18/8 18/12
P. 2nd Pref 100
Shivrajpur 45/8 46/8 45/8 46
Tata Chem. 15/4 14/15 15/4
Tata Oil 44/8 44 44/8
Wimco 236/4 40
SPECIAL.
National Rayon Ord 68
National Rayon Pref 78

MUTT AND JEFF—Racetrackingly Speaking, You Can't Be Ruled Off For Trying — By BUD FISHER

MUTT, I GOT A GREAT IDEA HOW TO MAKE YOUR WIFE BESTOW YOU WITH LOTS MORE AFFECTION AND SYMPATHY LIKE YOU WANT!
YOU'VE BEEN IN AN ACCIDENT! YOU GOTTA LOOK SAD! VERY SAD! SHE'LL FEEL AWFULLY SORRY FOR YOU---
RIP
MUTT!
OOOOOOH MY HEAD, M'LOVE!
HA HA HA TEE HEE HEE
OH, MUTT, YOU LOOK SO SILLY!
Fisher

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